EUROPE.

TWO DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Screw-Steamer Jura.

CONTINUED WAR AGITATION IN ITALY

A Parisian Journal Warned for its War Articles.

Critical State of the Danubian Principalities.

LATER FROM INDIA AND THE EAST.

COTTON FIRM—CONSOLS 95 3-8.

The screw-steamer *Jura*, Captain MOODIE, of the extra Cunard line, from Liverpool on the morning of Feb. 16, arrived at this port about 8 o'clock A. M., yesterday.

On the 19th ult., in lat. 51° 34', long. 8° 25', she passed the Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, bound to Liverpool.

The advices brought by the *Jura* are two days later than those previously received.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A brief sitting of the House of Lords, on the 17th, was almost entirely occupied with a discussion arising out of a question put by Earl GREY, whether the changes in the Constitution of the Ionian Islands proposed in the message of Mr. GLADSTONE to the Septinsular Assembly, had the sanction of the Government, and whether there was any objection to produce the correspondence which had taken place on the subject? The Earl of CARNARVON stated that the propositions of Mr. GLADSTONE were only the embodiment of the instructions he had received, but the correspondence could not be submitted to the House because, with few exceptions, it bore upon the questions now under the consideration of the Ionian Assembly. Lord DERBY, also, protested against the discussion of the question at present.

In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to Mr. BLAND, who asked if there was to be a Reform bill for Ireland, said he should postpone all further information on the question of reform until he had made his general statement on the 28th February. Mr. LOCKE KING introduced a bill for the better settling of the real estates of intestates. Mr. AYRTON obtained leave to bring in a bill the principal object of which was said to be to remove all legal distinctions between newspapers and other publications, and to relieve newspaper proprietors from the necessity of registering their names and giving security at Somerset House. The Marriage Law Amendment bill passed through Committee. A bill was introduced by Mr. FITZGERALD to consolidate and amend the law relating to juries in Ireland.

The war-steamer *Orion*, for the safety of which some anxiety was felt, had arrived at Berehaven—all well.

Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, M. P. for South Lancashire, has been induced to recall his published determination to vacate his seat at the close of the present Parliament

The *Globe* understands that Mr. SAMUEL WARREN, M. P. for Midhurst, has been appointed to the mastership in lunacy, vacated by Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. URQUHART, of the northern circuit, has been appointed to the mastership in the Court of Queen's Bench, in place of the late Mr. BUNCE.

The last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held at Burlington House, and on that occasion reports on the discovery of no fewer than three practicable passes through that portion of the Rocky Mountains lying in British territory were read by the Secretary, Dr. NORTON SHAW. The President, Sir R. MURCHISON, communicated the intelligence that Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies had acceded to the request of the gallant explorers and discoverers, Captain PALLISER and Dr. HECTOR, to be allowed to remain for further investigations, and also to choose a near route for the return of the party to England. Sir R. MURCHISON congratulated Her Majesty's Government, to whom the Society was indebted for perusal of the valuable paper, on this very signal success. The names of the new passes were not very euphonious, but they would assuredly become familiar, since they indicated routes by which we should be able to cross the Rocky Mountains in two or three places with far greater facility than the Americans enjoyed on their side the border. At present either the Kicking Horse Pass or the Vermillion Pass permitted the transit of goods nearly 2,000 feet lower than had been supposed, while the approaches on both sides were singularly favorable.

A memorial, signed by 800 of the inhabitants of Sierra Leone, has been forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, complaining of the incompetence, corruption, and gross tyranny of the authorities.

FRANCE.

On Wednesday, Feb. 16, an incident occurred which seemed to betoken that the partisans of a peace policy were about to prevail in the Councils of the Emperor. The Paris journal, the *Presse*, one of the organs of Prince NAPOLEON, has been the most fiery advocate of war and the fiercest denunciator of Austria; and this journal received on Wednesday a warning from the Minister of the Interior on account of one of its violent articles—the warning stating that such polemical discussions were of a nature to raise ill-founded uneasiness in the public mind. The value of the fact as an indication of the present feeling at the Tuileries is rendered worthless by a communicated note in the semi official *Patrie*, intimating that the Chambers of Commerce in France must not busy themselves in getting up manifestoes and petitions in favor of peace, as such conduct is "contrary to law and political propriety."

The article which led to a warning being given to the *Presse* contained the following passage: "Italy does not rely on her own unaided efforts to throw off the yoke of her oppressors. She invokes the cooperation of generous nations. Ought we not to welcome with gratitude the opportunity of putting a termination to the anxiety which torments Europe? Austria does not only raise her head everywhere in Italy, but also elsewhere. Would not a war which would deliver us from this nightmare be blessed above all other wars? Such, we believe, is the war preparing in Italy." It was reported in Paris on the 16th ult. that Baron HUBNER threatened to demand his passports if he did not obtain satisfaction on account of the above article, and that the proposal to give the *Presse* a warning led to a violent discussion in the Cabinet Council, it being strenuously opposed by Prince NAPOLEON. The correspondent of the *Herald* says the warning reached the *Presse* while it was on the printing machine, and, as it contained another warlike article still more violent, this had to be taken out, and the journal did not appear till 6½ o'clock P. M. The article for which the *Presse* received a warning is precisely of the same tenor as those which it has been publishing for the last six weeks, and the general supposition is that the measure was taken on the representations of the Austrian Ambassador.

The warning had a good effect on the Bourse. Rentes, on the 17th, advanced nearly ½ per cent., but the rise was not fully sustained. The closing quotations were 68 for money and 67.90 for account.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree fixing the payment to be made by soldiers of the class 1858 in substitution of personal military service at 2,000 francs. The *Moniteur* also announces that the conference of the representatives of the Powers will shortly reassemble at Paris to discuss the result of the Moldo-Wallachian elections.

It is said that instructions are to be or have been sent to the authorities in the departments to exhort or "invite" the provincial Press to be less absolutely pacific, and to assume, if not a decidedly warlike, at least a "firmer" tone in their language.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent states that the whole army of Lyons has been placed on a war footing, and that its *equipagés de campagne* have been ordered to be got in readiness without delay.

A commission has been appointed to report on the possibility of constructing a port at the Island of Réunion, which affords no protection to shipping except in a bay, which is dangerous in bad weather. It is proposed to expend 1,500,000 francs on the construction of a port.

The ball at the Hôtel de Ville on Monday night, Feb. 14, was exceedingly brilliant. The decorations alone cost no less than £10,000 sterling. The famous marble court was lined with artificial vines bearing black and white fruits, and the bubbling fountains and profusion of fresh flowers showed the oft-enchanted palace with a power of magic never surpassed. The number of invitations was 10,000, whereas 8,000 is a very large average number. The Emperor and Empress were expected, but did not attend. Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess CLOTILDE arrived at 11 o'clock—an hour somewhat late, considering that the cards of invitation were issued for 8½ o'clock. For upwards of two hours the company assembled in the grand ball-room remained standing in a crowd, the centre being kept clear for the Imperial guests, and no music being allowed to play until their arrival. The state quadrille, which opened the ball, was at length formed, the Princess CLOTILDE dancing with Baron HAUSSMANN, Prefect of the Seine, and Prince NAPOLEON with Madame HAUSSMANN. The Prince and Princess afterwards walked all through the rooms. It was much remarked that the Prince, instead of giving her his arm, walked before her.

M. MARCHESSAUX, Chirurgien-Major in the French military service, has been dispatched to Nice, in Sardinia, on the non-official mission of selecting a favorable spot where, should circumstances require it, a central military hospital might be established.

On Tuesday, Feb. 15, the *exposé des motifs* of a *senatûs consulte* was read to the Senate, having for its object to increase from 1,500,000 francs to 2,300,000 francs the annual dotation of the Princes and Princesses of the Imperial family, to allow Prince NAPOLEON the sum of 600,000 francs for his marriage expenses and cost of establishment, and to fix the jointure of the Princess CLOTILDE.

The late disastrous failures at Orleans are said to extend to no less than 12,000,000 francs.

M. DE LESSEPS left Paris on the 15th ult. for Alexandria for the express purpose of commencing the Suez Canal.

SARDINIA.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes, on the evening of Feb. 16: "I am enabled to state what is the deliberate resolve of the King of Sardinia, who, by the way, recently said to a member of a certain royal family that he never would have consented to the matrimonial alliance which the French people seem to accept so coldly, but for the certainty of being aided in his views by this country I may affirm, then, that Piedmont is determined on driving the Austrians out of Italy—at least, of attempting to do so—no doubt in the cause of Italian liberty, but also with the object of constituting a strong kingdom in Upper Italy, capable of rendering to Europe the services which Austria renders but imperfectly or not at all. It is proposed that that kingdom shall be so strong as to be in a position to resist Austria on one hand and France on the other, if need be; that it shall extend from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic, comprising Genoa and Venice, and with at least 12,000,000 subjects. As Piedmont cannot by herself drive away the Austrians she seeks help from France; and up to this moment she calculates to a certainty on having it. On this point I can assure you that she has not the remotest doubt, however others may think of the matter. She believes that the interest, the intentions of the French Emperor, and the necessity of consolidating his dynasty, not to speak of several secondary reasons, unite to that end. Piedmont has excellent reasons to believe that Russia will be with her—*passively* if Austria be left alone; *actively* and *openly* if any other Powers make common cause with her. Piedmont thinks that in case of war Austria will be unaided, and will have to face Piedmont and France; that England will no doubt do her best to prevent war, but that when war is once commenced she will merely look on, and certainly will not draw the sword; that Prussia, a purely German Power, will discuss much, negotiate a little, but will do absolutely nothing; at all events that she will take no decided steps so long as Germany and German interests are not menaced. What cause or what pretext will be put forward for commencing the war, should Austria avoid or postpone the calamity by the evacuation of the Legations, I cannot say—I am not sure whether France or Sardinia has as yet decided on one. It will, however, be easily found, and, once found, it is reckoned that the Lombards will give a helping hand, in spite of the tremendous obstacles in their way. Piedmont has resolved on going the whole length, and everything has been done to turn the chances in her favor. Though events may put off hostilities to a later period—to next year I presume—yet in the quarter to which I allude this postponement is looked upon as by no means probable. In a word, Piedmont has formed the resolution of establishing under the House of Savoy, and with the aid of France, a strong constitutional kingdom in the north of Italy; she believes this the only combination, the only solution possible, the only one practicable, the only one she will accept; and she counts upon having the whole of Italy with her. Such is the plan of Piedmont maturely and deliberately formed, and from which nothing, save the withdrawal of France from the compact, is likely to divert her. She is most eager to begin. The when, the where, and the how depend entirely on France.

AUSTRIA.

The *Military Gazette* of Vienna denies that there is any truth in the report which has been current, that the garrisons of Ancona, Ferrara, and Bologna, are to be increased. It adds:

"The Austrian army has remained in all the provinces on the peace footing of 400,000 men. It is in nowise necessary to have recourse immediately to a war-footing, since the organization of the army is such that a word from the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH would cause it to be doubled in a very short time. Eight hundred thousand tried and well-equipped warriors could be under arms in a fortnight."

SPAIN.

MM. SARTORIUS and O'DONNELL spoke on the 15th ultimo, in the Chamber of Deputies, of their administration in a noble and dignified manner, but a rectification of M. SARTORIUS to an allegation of M. SAGASTA produced a warm discussion in the Chamber.

The Madrid journals of the 12th state that some sensation had been caused by M. APARICI Y GUIJARRO, a member of the extreme Conservative Party, having presented to the Chamber of Deputies a bill for establishing universal suffrage, and for depriving Government functionaries of the right of sitting in the Chamber; but it was not thought likely to pass.

SWITZERLAND.

Intelligence has been received here from the canton of Ticino, declaring that great agitation existed there on the occasion of the elections, and that at Lugano a riot had taken place, in which several persons were wounded and one killed. The Ultramontane party came to vote with a cross displayed in place of a banner.

PRUSSIA.

A ministerial project of law brought into the Chamber of Deputies, Feb. 17, proposes the abolition of certain obstacles to marriage, and the introduction of certain grounds of divorce. Civil marriage to be optional only.

Count PERPONCHER, who was lately sent on a special mission to London to notify officially the birth of the young Prince, has just returned to Berlin, bringing the gratifying intelligence that both the Queen and the Prince Consort have promised to attend the christening of the infant Prince, and their arrival will take place about Easter, till which period the ceremony is consequently postponed. Later in the session—probably in May—the Prince and Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM will pay a visit to England.

TURKEY.

The latest news from the Danubian Principalities is very serious, if not alarming. The new Hospodar, himself of questionable legality, has, in utter disregard of the Paris Convention, decreed the complete union of the Principalities. Turkey is moving more troops to the Danube, and, unless she be held in check, may provoke a conflict by her haste. It is to be hoped that the conferences to be held in Paris will be able to settle satisfactorily to the Moldo-Wallachians and to the Porte this new phase of the Eastern question; but some persons are inclined to think that the difficulties surpass even those of the Italian question.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Jan. 25 reached Alexandria Feb. 11.

Colonel BENSON marched 140 miles in five days, attacked TANTIA TOPEE'S force, and defeated it with much slaughter, taking six elephants. TANTIA was also attacked and defeated by the force under Col. SOMERSET at Chuppra, and again at Burrod, in the Kotah territory.

Later intelligence showed that the rebels were moving in the direction of Tonk and Sewpore, and Brigadier SHOWERS, with a column from Agra, after marching 94 miles in three days, came up with them at Dewsha on the 16th instant, defeated and dispersed them, killing about 300. The rebel leaders are said to have been TANTIA, the Rao, and FEROZE SHAH.

Col. HILL'S force had a severe action with the Rohillas and Arabs on the 15th inst., at Chicoumoa, 30 miles northwest of Hingolee. The British loss was Captain MACKINNON killed, and three other officers wounded.

The campaign in Oude had ended on the 8th January. Ten leaders had surrendered.

The Begum, with some followers, had fled into Nepaul; NENA SAHIB was supposed to be with them.

Lord CLYDE was on his way to Lucknow.

All the forts had been destroyed and 400,000 stand of arms surrendered.

A liberal Zemindaree settlement was going on, and was to be finished on the 10th February.

The Murree tribes were said to be causing trouble on the Scinde frontier.

Advices from Jaulna report severe engagements between Col. CAMPBELL and 3,000 Rohillas.

Sir HUGH ROSE was marching to the spot.

The Bombay import market was less active.

There was a slight decline in gray goods. Cotton and oil-seeds were lower.

Freights had slightly improved. Exchange, 2s. 1½d. for credit.

Markets per Jura.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.

COTTON—Steady and firm. Sales yesterday and to-day 20,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,000 and exporters 1,600 bales. New-Orleans Middling is quoted at 7d.

BREADSTUFFS.—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote the market very dull, generally, and sales small.

PROVISIONS, &c.—Provisions quiet, but steady. Lard dull, but firm at 60s.

ASHES—dull. Pearls 32s.; Pots 29s. 6d.

SUGAR—Steady. COFFEE—dull. RICE—quiet. RESIN—dull at 4s. 9d.@4s. 10d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—firm at 40s.@41s.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 17.

SUGAR quiet, but steady. COFFEE quiet, at easier prices for some qualities, though not quotably lower. TEA—Average business without quotable change; Congou, 1s. 1d.

LATEST PER JURA.

LONDON, Friday morning, Feb. 18.

The *Times* and *Daily News* both report Funds firmer yesterday, and a better feeling prevailing at an advance of ⅛d.; market, however, inanimate. Discount market unchanged.

Austria agrees to send a representation to the Paris Conference, provided England and Prussia will guarantee that the Italian question shall not be discussed.

Consols 95⅛@95⅜ for money, and 97⅜@95⅝ for accounts.

The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Postmaster-General Believed to be Dying—The Mission to Mexico—The Case of Mr. Sickles—Nominations, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 6, 1859.

The Postmaster-General is believed to be dying. The President and Cabinet are with him.

General HOUSTON declined the Mission to Mexico. Mr. MCLANE'S nomination will be sent in to-morrow. Mr. THRASHER was telegraphed to come to Washington, with a view to his appointment as Secretary of Legation, but a difficulty has arisen, and a gentleman from the Attorney-General's office gets the appointment.

The Criminal Court will meet to-morrow, but will adjourn upon the announcement of Mr. KEY'S death. Mr. GULD was qualified, yesterday, as KEY'S successor. The Grand Jury will be impanneled on Tuesday.

Mr. SICKLES is more calm, and converses freely with his friends.

The nomination of Mr. WIGGIN, of Maine, a special friend of Mr. APPLETON, as Fishery Commissioner, was, yesterday, rejected by the Senate.

The delegation of St. Regis—New-York—Indians have been refused an allotment of Kansas lands.

The *Union's* editorial this morning negatives the idea of an extra session. It calls upon the contractors to avow their readiness to go on with the service, and look to the next Congress for compensation.

THEODORE S. FAY'S successor will be nominated to the Senate to-morrow.

The Senate expect to adjourn on Tuesday. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 5.

There is now no doubt that there will be an extra session of Congress called by the President earlier than the first Monday in December next, but whether in advance of or directly after the Autumn elections for Representatives is not yet determined. Not only the condition of the Post-office Department but other branches of the public service absolutely require legislation before the usual time of the meeting of Congress.

Postmaster-General BROWN now lies more dangerously ill than heretofore. The President and members of the Cabinet visited him to-day. Much solicitude is everywhere manifested concerning his truly critical condition.

The New-Yorkers who voted on the Treasury Note Extension bill are as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Barr, John Cochrane, Corning, Maclay, Russell, Searing and Taylor. Nays—Messrs. Andrews, Bennett, Clark, Dodd, Fenton, Goodwin, Granger, Haskin, Hoard, Matteson, Morgan, Murray, Olin, Palmer, Sherman and Spinner.

The President withheld his signature from the bill appropriating $55,000 for deepening the channel of the St. Clair Flats.

Mr. MCLANE has not yet been nominated to the Senate as Minister to Mexico; hence the rumors prevalent to-night as to his confirmation are untrue.

There was a long debate in the secret session of the Senate to-day on the nomination of Mr. WIGGIN as Commissioner to settle the boundaries between the United States and Great Britain.

It has been erroneously stated that Senator PEARCE denounces the report of the Conference Committee on the Post-office Appropriation bill. He was a member of the Committee, and concurred in and signed the report, although he stated he yielded to it with very great reluctance, preferring the passage of the bill, however, to its defeat.

The Interior Department has certified to the State of Iowa 2,130,000 acres of land, under the grant for railroads in that State, under the act of 15th May, 1856.

The Senate to-day confirmed A. N. ZEVELY, formerly of North Carolina, and long a clerk in the Post-office Department, to be Third Assistant Postmaster-General, in place of Mr. MARRON, deceased.

The Senate also confirmed ROBERT OULD as Attorney for the District of Columbia, *vice* Key, deceased.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 6.

The condition of the Postmaster-General is such that he is not expected to live throughout the night. The President and members of the Cabinet are in attendance at his residence. Governor BROWN is about 63 years of age.

A Board of Surgeons has been ordered to meet at Philadelphia on the 1st of April, to examine candidates for promotion and appointment in the medical service of the Army. Applications are to be addressed to the Secretary of War.

The Recent Tragedy—The Case of Mr. Searing—The Course of Speaker Orr, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 4, 1859.

I snatch a few moments from the hurry and confusion of the closing hours of the session to notice one or two statements contained in a letter in relation to some of the parties to the recent tragedy here, published by a correspondent of one of your cotemporaries. The letter in question contains the following paragraph:

"That the intimacy between Mrs. SICKLES and Mr. KEY was brought to her husband's attention a year ago, is known. A Mr. B., of New-York, whose name it is unnecessary to give in full, being rather a susceptible young man, last session fell violently in love with Mrs. SICKLES, who was always free in manners, and flattered by devotion, as what woman is not? He soon became jealous of District-Attorney KEY, and watched him. At length he found what seemed to him a sufficient basis for his suspicions. It came to his knowledge that the guilty pair were locked together in a private room in one of our hotels, I believe for two hours. He communicated this fact to Mr. SICKLES, who, to his kind informant's surprise, assailed him with abusive language and forbade him his house thenceforward. Mr. B. returned to New-York crestfallen, and Mr. KEY remained master of the field, continuing to be intimate with both man and wife, as heretofore."

The writer of the above has been cruelly misinformed. I became familiar with the facts of the above case months ago, and the following is the true statement: The Mr. B. referred to is a Mr. BEEKMAN, of New-York. One day while out on a spree with one of his companions, and when both of them drank more freely than was prudent, Mr. BEEKMAN let fall some scandalous remarks in relation to Mrs. SICKLES and KEY, stating that upon a recent occasion they had spent an hour or two together at a hotel located a little out of the City on the line of one of the favorite drives. BEEKMAN'S companion subsequently repeated what he had heard, and thus the scandal-mongers obtained possession of the, to them, delicious morsel. Soon the affair reached Mr. SICKLES' ear. Instead of abusing Mr. BEEKMAN, he called upon Mr. KEY at once, told him that his association with his wife had given rise to public scandal, and desired to know what it meant. KEY was indignant,—pronounced the story utterly false, and started at once to trace its origin. He soon ascertained that BEEKMAN was the author of the statement, and obtained—under what influences I know not—an entire retraction.—BEEKMAN excusing himself upon the ground that he was drunk, and knew not what he said. Unless Mr. SICKLES had been pre determined to believe that the wife to whom he was so devoted was utterly unworthy of his love, how could he have harbored suspicion of her under such circumstances?

The correspondent whose letter I notice says further:

"Public opinion at first set strongly in favor of Mr. SICKLES, almost every man feeling that he himself would have acted substantially as the homicide did under similar circumstances; but as more and more light has been shed upon the previous history of the parties the current has changed, and men ask whether Mr. SICKLES was the man to cast this stone, or his wife the woman in whose behalf so bloody a revenge is excusable. Against her and against Mr. BUTTERWORTH the tide sets more strongly than ever."

If there has been any such change in public sentiment as above stated, I have been quite unable to discover it. Indeed I believe the reverse is the truth,—and that the few whose regrets for KEY'S death at first took the shape of resentment against his executioner are fast settling down into the conviction that he deserved his fate, and that Mr. SICKLES is justified. So far as Mr. BUTTERWORTH is concerned, his own simple, natural statement of his connection with the case, carries the impress of truth upon its face, and has entirely satisfied everybody not absolutely determined to maintain his complicity against every argument.

"From statements that have gone abroad, it might be inferred that Mrs. SICKLES occupied a high position in Washington society. This would be a mistake. Her receptions were largely attended, it is true; but so are those of almost every lady who chooses to keep open house here. The truth is, that she stood upon rather dubious ground; and I have heard more than one gentleman of undoubted position scoff at the supposition that he had ever crossed her threshold. Her position was one which every person who chooses to give good dinners can obtain; nothing better. The select circles she did not enter."

Here again the correspondent is at fault. Mrs. SICKLES certainly did move in the best society, and was generally courted and admired. The idea that she filled a doubtful position in Washington is preposterous. The constant persistent pursuit of her in which KEY has been so conspicuous in the absence of her husband for months past, led to some suspicion in society that *his* designs were not honorable,—but that she was ever excluded from any society into which she chose to enter, nobody who goes in "society" here will believe. Why is it that poor human nature so loves to shove down hill with accelerated motion every sinning fellow-creature who once is found failing?

The case of Mr. SEARING, as presented to the House by the Nichols Committee of Investigation, was disposed of yesterday morning, and if Mr. SEARING is satisfied with the result, certainly the public ought to be. The resolution adopted in his case is substantially the Scotch verdict of "Not proven." None of the Committee were for a single moment, after the testimony was elicited, disposed to record a verdict of not guilty. Their own opinion was just that which the public who reads the testimony will adopt. The guilt of the party accused was fully established, if the testimony of the principal witness was to be believed; and if he had manufactured a story for the purpose of perjuring himself, he would not have been likely to acknowledge, as he did, that he himself first tendered the bribe, when he became satisfied that it was necessary in order to secure action on his claim by the Committee on Accounts. It would have been just as easy to swear the other way, if the witness had no regard for the sanctity of an oath.

But whatever the opinion of the members of the Committee as individuals, as lawyers they felt bound to recognize the force of the legal proposition that a *single* witness to a distinct crime is not sufficient for conviction of the accused, when that witness himself has been a party to the crime. Under these circumstances they could not as lawyers return a verdict of conviction; nor could they, as honest men, and under the solemnity of their oaths, declare that in their opinion the accused was "not guilty." Hence their resolution simply declaring the evidence insufficient to warrant expulsion. It is proper to call attention to the fact that in their report the Committee cast not the slightest reflection upon the witnesses; nor was the least effort essayed to impeach them.

When the resolution was taken up in the House, Mr. NICHOLS moved the previous question. Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, tried to get the floor to debate the question, and would probably have moved a substitute expelling the member. But Speaker ORR could see nobody but Mr. NICHOLS, and the way in which he rattled the question through, and secured a vote of the House, closing the entire case, was decidedly suggestive of his anticipations of the scoring which had been prepared for him. It was proven upon the investigation that Mr. MASON, of Kentucky, declined service upon the Committee on Accounts, giving Mr. ORR as his reason therefor his settled conviction that Mr. SEARING was an unworthy associate thereon. It was also proven that Mr. ALLEN, Clerk of the House, cautioned the Speaker at the beginning of the present session against Mr. SEARING, and that ORR, notwithstanding these warnings, strangely persisted in appointing him Chairman of the Committee, and thus in great measure placing all its business in his power. The Speaker anticipated a well-deserved castigation for his inexplicable course, and found it convenient to see nobody but Mr. NICHOLS, until he had hurried a vote, which closed the gates. I fancied at the instant that I saw a great sign of relief heave his breast as he declared the resolution of the Committee adopted.

How different was Colonel ORR'S course two years ago. Then Republicans were to be the victims, and he hunted them down with relentless ferocity, scrupling at no disregard of all the rules of evidence in order to blacken his political opponents, while his eyes were strangely oblivious of every corrupt incident affecting Democrats, even when the proofs were offered him, and the names of witnesses in his hands. Then no limit was accorded to any suspected member after all the testimony against him had been recorded. Then one witness was compelled to violate private conversation, and allowed to alter his own testimony in essential particulars subsequent to the period at which he swore to the report. Then your correspondent was hunted down, because his self-respect forbid him to become the jackal of an unscrupulous Committee,—and then suspicions which a Police Justice would hoot out of Court were accepted as ample evidence for the conviction of one whom ORR had determined must be convicted!

Now the scene changes. SEARING was notified at once of the charges against him,—was invited to be present to cross examine the witnesses against him,—and even found a fellow-Democrat upon the Committee to play the bully on his behalf with a witness. And then, when the Committee came into the House with a unanimous report, ruinous to the reputation of the subject of the investigation, Col. ORR couldn't think of allowing a minute's time for discussion of so important a matter. Why the difference in the two cases? The answer is really: two years ago the men to be struck were Republicans—and now the victim is a Democrat. This, together with the Speaker's wholesome dread of the lash that was ready to come down upon his back if the discussion opened, doubtless saved Mr. SEARING from expulsion. S.

Breaking Up of Congress—The Last Night but One.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 3, 1859.

Every man who despairs of the Republic, who entertains dismal misgivings that we are rushing with railroad speed to that final smash of all past republics, both great and small, a monarchy, or a chaos, should come to the National capital, at least once every two years, and witness the final break up of Congress. The spectacle that will present itself to his astonished eyes will be sufficient to cure him of all skeptical misgivings as to the permanency of our institutions. After witnessing all the frivolities, the indications of corruption, the extravagance, lawlessness, and utter disregard of the public good, which he cannot fail to do, and seeing that we have such legislators and such legislation, he will comfortably arrive at the conclusion that if the country can stagger along under such dispensations, and prosper withal, it can stand anything, and it is in no danger whatever. I am aware that something of this kind was once said in respect to Rome and the Christian religion; but that does not make it a whit the less true when applied to Washington. If the Republic don't come to grief under two years of a Buchanan Administration, it is as safe as a child who has survived teething and the second Summer of its existence. We still live, and are safe for another two years.

Everybody has come to Washington to witness the final breaking up of Congress; to enjoy the fights, rows, and disgraceful scenes which are the sure accompaniment of every such occasion—scenes which everybody deplores, as they should, but which everybody enjoys immensely, nevertheless. But, unhappily for the public enjoyment, the fire of the Thirty-fifth Congress has been drawn by the deplorable affair of Mr. SICKLES, and it is the general opinion here that, in consequence of that shocking event, there will be no fun at the winding up, and that the finale will not be much more lively than the close of a Quaker meeting. But the Capitol is thronged with crowds of anxious quidnuncs on the lookout for something startling and the ladies (Heaven bless them!) fill up the galleries of the two chambers, and give them very much the appearance of the Academy of Music on the night of a new opera. Those vast gaudy apartments resemble the Hall of Odin, however, much more than an opera house, and it is useless to attempt to describe a scene that is altogether indescribable. As you enter the Hall of the Representatives—supposing the present occasion to be your first visit—you are struck by the strange spectacle that presents itself. The hour is 9 P. M.; the vast room and its quadrangular galleries are filled with people, the transparent ceiling lets down a flood of soft but abundant light on the floor of the Hall, leaving the galleries in a dim and misty semi-illumination, which greatly heightens the appearance of vastness by throwing the crowd opposite to you into the dim obscure, thereby making them seem to be much further removed from you than they really are. But you cannot afford to spend much time upon the galleries, filled as they are with lovely women, so you look at once upon the floor of the House under the pleasing anticipation of witnessing a gladiatorial display between two or more Honorable gentlemen, and as you see a very furious-looking person shaking his fist at somebody, while a dozen or two excited members are gesticulating with all their might, and shouting, "Mr. Speaker" in the midst of a rat, tat, tat of that burly gentleman's ivory hammer, you congratulate yourself on having arrived just in the nick of time. The row is surely just going to begin, the stabbing and gouging will commence at once, and you will witness a brilliant display of American statesmanship. But, your eager expectation is soon changed into a feeling of disgust and disappointment. What you see is nothing but the common order of affairs. That ponderous-looking gentleman with the electrical hair, who has been shaking his leg-of-mutton fore-finger so violently at somebody, directly after sits down and falls to laughing heartily with another member, who had approached his seat, as you fondly imagined, with the intent of hitting him under the fifth rib. In the midst of the tumult a cadaverous-looking member in spectacles suddenly jumps from behind a pile of books in wrappers and exclaims, "Mr. Speaker, I have not heard one word that has been going on, and I don't understand what it is all about." Mr. Speaker glances at the pile of books on the gentleman's desk, and says, "The Chair is not at all surprised to hear it." The Chair then laughs at his joke, and commences hammering at his desk again, while there are more shouts of "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker," and the tumult increases to a wild uproar. In the midst of it all you hear a constant clapping of hands, which you at first mistake for the usual marks of esteem bestowed upon public performers, but you discover directly that these are only intended as signals to the pages who are running about from desk to desk to come and carry off the heaps of packages which the members have been franking. Now and then a member, to save himself the trouble of clapping his hands, makes up a bundle of letters and yellow envelopes and shies them across the hall at the head of one of the little fibbertigibbets who are lounging around, giving an extremely picturesque character to the floor of the House, and impressing you with the idea that school is just out, and the boys are taking their recreation. On every desk there are piles of papers, books, pamphlets, and envelopes, while the floor is filled ankle deep with rubbish. After enjoying the hurly-burly for awhile, and making up your mind that you have by accident dropped into the Metropolis of the Kingdom of Higgledypiggledy, you ask a grave-looking personage sitting near you what the matter is, and what the nature of the business may be which engages the attention of the honorable body, and you are told that "It is some nonsense or other about appropriations." Novel and startling as the exhibition is at first, you soon grow weary of it, and squeeze your way out of the gallery down the marble stairway into the vestibule, which is crowded with men, and force your way along through the old Hall of Representatives into the rotunda, where you encounter more crowds of gaping citizens, every one of them having at least one lady hanging upon his arm, and force your way through the long and dreary corridors of the old Senate Chamber into the new wing, where you find more crowds of anxious inquirers, and ascending the magnificent polished marble stairways you reach the brilliantly-illuminated ante-rooms of the Senate Chamber. Entering that august apartment you find a diminished copy of the turbulent scene which you have just departed from. Except the two or three Senators who are engaged in a deadly-lively discussion about the extension of a post route somewhere in the Southwest between two towns whose names you never heard before, the dignified members of this body are engaged in lounging, reading, dozing, walking up and down the floor, and all in a state of very dismal and most unpicturesque quietude. The Little Giant is sitting on a sofa between two Hoosier-looking friends, laughing heartily at the remarks of one of them. A ponderous person with an unbounded stomach, enormously broad shoulders, and a bullet head which seems to have settled down between them, as though its base was not sufficiently strong to bear the weight imposed upon it, attracts your attention. He is not paying any attention to the business of the chamber, and he don't seem to know what to do with himself. Nothing would appear to be more easy than for such a mountain of flesh to sit quiet and let the world wag at will. But our fat friend is evidently unequal to this duty. He opens the lids of his desk, looks into and shuts it again. He leans back in his chair, twiddles his thumbs, and then sits upright and adjusts his trowsers; then he rubs his hair, opens his desk again, takes out a book, looks at the cover, puts it back, and once more leans back in his seat. He shifts over and rests his ponderosity on the other haunch—after which he gets up, apparently uncertain what to do next. But he walks along in front of the President's desk with his hands under his coat tails, and, after standing a moment firmly on his pins, colossus-wise, he takes a turn towards the centre door, as though he were going out, but stops, adjusts his trowsers again, and then walks back to his seat, into which he lets himself by an effort, and after sitting a moment, looks once more into his desk. Your curiosity is excited, and you say to somebody, "Who is that very stout gentleman sitting next to Senator SEWARD?" "O, that's KING, of New-York," replies your neighbor. There is old SAM HOUSTON, sitting composedly at his desk, and taking no notice of anything. He looks as hearty and as erect as ever he did; but he made his farewell speech yesterday—his public life is at an end; and after the 4th the Senate Chamber shall know him no more.

There is, evidently, no prospect of a row among these grave and reverend signors. TOOMBS makes a little bit of a splurge in reply to an insinuation of JEFF. DAVIS, that he is no statesman, and he walks round to the desk of COLLAMER, of Vermont, and gives that prim old man a hearty shake of the hand, to express his approbation of a remark which the precise Senator has just let drop. The Senate Chamber is brilliant with light, the ginger-bread work with which it is decorated is almost, but not quite, as beautiful and unpleasant as the gaudy decorations of TAYLOR'S saloon; but the glaring crimson carpet, with its yellow flowers, pains your eyes; and as it is intolerably dull, you tear yourself away from the Senate Chamber, and you can hardly believe that this is the last night but one of the Thirty-fifth Congress; that the most important bills that have been presented are yet to be passed upon; that there is a deficiency of over twenty millions of dollars in the Treasury, and a probability of the Administration being left without the means required to carry on the Government. Possibly there may be more excitement, more seriousness, more attention to business, and more rowdyism to-morrow. We will see.

But, if Congress is dull, Pennsylvania-avenue is not—It is both dusty and lively; and, as the ball season is over the ladies wear their ball dresses out of doors, as they have no other place to exhibit them in, and the Avenue is greatly the gainer in consequence. Among the lovely visions which were sweeping up that magnificent street to-day, one was pointed out to me habited in sky-blue silk and leaning on the arm of a bluff looking Briton with a good deal of claret in his countenance, who, I was informed, was Mrs. H——, of Louisiana, whose plantation produces her a thousand bales of cotton per annum.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 5.

The Senate adopted a resolution, on motion of Mr. MALLORY, directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether SHARPS'S rifle carbines are used by the troops, and if so, whether they have been found efficient and serviceable in the field. Also, whether there is a requisition on file for such arms which has not been filled, and if so, by whom, and the number.

The following are the most important changes made in the Standing Committees for the present session:

On Commerce—Messrs. Powell and Saulsbury, in place of Messrs. Reed and Allen.

On Public Lands—Mr. Bingham, in place of Mr. Stuart.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Anthony and Nicholson, in place of Messrs. Allen and Bell.

On Pensions—Mr. Grimes, in place of Mr. Jones, of Iowa.

The Senate went into secret session.

When the doors were opened, Mr. SEWARD submitted a resolution, calling on the Secretary of War for copies of all contracts which have been made for removing the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi, the amount so expended and to whom paid. Laid over. Adjourned.

Destructive Fires.

THE VILLAGE OF MAGNOLIA, N. C., BURNED.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, March 5.

The village of Magnolia, forty-eight miles from here, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railway, was burnt last night. ROAD'S warehouse, full of goods, MERRIMAN'S store, and three or four dwellings, were destroyed. The loss is heavy, probably over $70,000, on which there was some insurance.

FIRE AT PLAQUEMINE, LA.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, March 4.

A destructive fire was reported this evening at Plaquemine, said to have destroyed nearly half the town. Reliable particulars, however, are to the effect that only two coffee houses were burnt.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

SANDY HO

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Startling Disclosures of Corruption and Crime.

Report of the Special Committee of Investigation in the State Senate.

In the State Senate, on Friday last, Senator SPINOLA, from the Special Committee of the Senate of 1858, appointed to investigate matters relating to the management of the Metropolitan Police, presented the following report:

On the 13th of April, 1858, the Senate adopted a resolution in the words following:

Resolved, That it be referred to a Select Committee of three, with power to send for persons and papers and to make such investigation as they may think necessary in relation to the management of the Metropolitan Police force, and the manner in which the Commissioners perform their duties, as well as a thorough investigation into all their affairs, and a report to the next Legislature.

Whereupon Senator SPINOLA, NOXON, and O. B. WHEELER were appointed such Committee.

Which Committee met at the Capitol in the city of Albany, April, 1858, and organized by the appointment of E. O. Perrin, Esq., as Clerk, and John Friend as Sergeant-at-Arms. The Committee then adjourned, to meet again at the call of the Chairman. In pursuance of the call of the Chairman, the Committee met on the 25th day of August, 1858, and continued their sittings until the 31 of January, 1859; John Friend resigned his position as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Committee, and Jesse Mitchell was appointed in his place, when the Committee proceeded to the performance of their duty, with a full consciousness of its importance, and with no other sentiments than a desire to see the objects of the law which created the Metropolitan Police fulfilled.

That law had been the cause of much public excitement, and the subject of violent discussions in the Legislature, and of an earnest litigation in the Courts.

It had been decided to be constitutional, however, by the highest judicial tribunal in the State; and nothing was left to the Legislature except to judge it by its practical workings, and modify or amend its organization so as to remedy its imperfections and give it the greatest efficiency.

It had seemed to this Committee not improbable that the charges made against it resulted from prejudice and the party feelings that had not yet subsided, after the conflicts and collisions to which the imposition of this organization upon a reluctant and protesting community had given rise. There was something, too, in the nature of a police organization that tended to provoke resentful feelings and to invite the calumnies of the unscrupulous and the criminal, and your Committee were not unwilling to regard some of this clamor of accusation as an evidence of the vigor with which the officers had enforced the laws against the disorderly and the criminal.

It was with sentiments of entire impartiality, and, indeed, with the hope that the charges vaguely circulated against the Commissioners and their subordinates would prove unfounded, that the Committee entered upon the investigations they were instructed to make.

RELUCTANCE OF PARTIES TO TESTIFY.

They expected to be received by the parties implicated, with the alacrity with which men conscious of their innocence hasten to exculpate themselves from a false imputations. They were ready to call as witnesses the very parties implicated, and to offer to them the privilege of expurgating themselves upon their oath, upon a direct interrogatory. No course of procedure could have been more favorable to men confident in their innocence. But so far from realizing upon the part of the officers implicated this willingness to testify, or their readiness even to appear before the Committee, we were surprised to encounter difficulties and evasions, refusals to testify, and equivocations and contradictions, such as themselves amounted to crimes, and which left the painful impression upon the minds of the Committee that they were intended to conceal misdeeds of a gross and heinous character.

A conviction of a not less painful nature was impressed upon the minds of the Committee by the reluctance of subordinates to testify against their superiors, and by the manifest apprehensions under which they gave their evidence, that they were constrained by the authority of those above them, and that they feared that a full and frank disclosure of facts, implicating their superiors, would be followed by dismissal from office, or at least, by persecutions and annoyances of a vindictive character.

Every step in the investigation disclosed more clearly the evidences of such intimidation; but while this operated to render the inquiry more difficult, it had also the effect to spur on the Committee to a more zealous investigation, by the suspicions it suggested, that the official derelictions, which these evasions and perjuries were intended to conceal, had their origin in the chiefs of this organization, and among the Commissioners themselves. To illustrate the character of the evasions of a great number of the witnesses who were summoned, we need only quote the testimony of a small portion of them.

REFUSALS TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

Sergeant Dilks, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was asked whether he had ever paid the Captain of the Precinct any money, with the understanding that it was to be appropriated to the purchase of a coat, overcoat, or a suit of clothes—the object being to ascertain the truth of an allegation that members of the force had been assessed to pay for an expensive coat for Commissioner Nye—said, "I refuse to answer the question." On being still further pressed, the witness answered, "I refuse to answer the question."

The question was repeated for a third time, when he replied, "I refuse answering any question in regard to clothing of any kind." Sergeant Delamater, also of the same Precinct, on being interrogated in respect to the same transaction, and whether he had not contributed $21 to pay for a coat to be presented to General Nye, said: "I refuse to answer this question. My bread and butter depends upon the Police Department, and I don't wish to bring myself into trouble."

The following questions were also asked Delamater in connection with the subject.

Q.—"Did Captain Dilks say to you that he would have to pay the money unless you paid it?" A.—"He said if I did not he would have to raise it himself."

Q.—"On the occasion when he asked you for the money did you object to paying it?" A.—"No, I paid him."

Q.—"If you had not received the appointment of Sergeant would you have paid Captain Dilks this money?" A.—"I do not know whether I would or not."

Capt. Hart (Seventeenth Precinct) on being interrogated as to the character of the organization, answered as follows: "Well, sir, I think it is hardly fair to ask a man in the position of a subordinate to pass judgment on his superiors. I do not wish to be brought into a crucible; if I speak one way I am one of their pets, and if I speak another way why I may look out for 'thumpers.'"

Michael Barry said, "I hope this won't get me into any difficulty, as my bread and butter is at stake; it may get me at loggerheads with the Commissioners."

The demeanor of the witnesses bore upon its face the marks of a disregard of truth and disobedience to law; of which these examples could not but have continued the Committee that the Police numbered among its force men upon whose testimony it would be unsafe to convict any one charged with crime. And when it is recollected how often these officers, both in the detection of crime and the arrest of offenders, become witnesses essential to the conviction of the accused, it will be seen to how wide an extent this taint upon their credibility renders this arm of justice powerless for good at the moment; and in the emergency when it must be most relied upon, we need not add how dangerous to the safety of all citizens, in property, in person, and in character, it must be to impose the great, and sometimes arbitrary, powers of police with which the men are clothed, in the hands of unscrupulous and untruthful officials.

PAYING MONEY FOR APPOINTMENTS.

In spite of the impediments, however, to a full scrutiny, the Committee were able after protracted examinations, and by calling a large number of witnesses, within and without the force, to aim at facts which show that this Metropolitan Police was organized less with regard to its public duties than to its efficiency as a political machine, and that it was tainted by gross corruption in its elementary organization, of which the sale of offices, the imposition of political taxes, the forced contribution of subordinates to their chiefs, were but partial, while it was broken in its discipline, from these and other causes, and included in its members a large proportion of worthless and dishonest men, more fitted in their character, and by their antecedents, to be the accessories of crime, than to trace it out to its hiding places, and arrest and expose it.

The testimony of James Quinn goes directly to the point.

He says "He was associated with Alderman Dooley of the Nineteenth Ward; that he and Dooley undertook to get certain men restored in the Police. These men were to pay Quin $20 each in case they were appointed, and to give $150 each to the Republican Committee for political purposes." We asked how much money he received from certain persons who were applying to be appointed on the Police. He replied, "The money promised was in the vicinity of $180;" swears that he told General Nye that the men would pay money for political purposes, and that thereupon Nye promised to appoint them. The evidence of several members of the organization clearly establishes the fact that money was necessary in many cases to procure an appointment in the force.

Michael Barry, a Patrolman in the Fourteenth Precinct, swears that he agreed to pay to Ex-Judge Beebe $50 for getting him reinstated in the Police; that he paid part of the money and intended to pay the balance remaining unpaid, and that he owed his reinstatement to the influence of said Beebe. A number of other Policemen presented to the Committee a bill, of which the following is a specimen: "New-York, Sept. 18, 1858. Mr. John J. Nicholl, to Beebe, Dean tropolitan Police, $50. Received payment."

Roger Judge, one of the men who gave money to Quinn to procure his appointment, swore as follows:

"Nye told me in the presence of Quinn that he would appoint me: we were going to give it up as a bad job, when Quinn took us to see General Nye; we saw Quinn to us; after talking awhile, he said he was rather in a hurry or he would appoint us at once, but if we would wait a day or two he would put us on. Quinn was standing by at the time."

John Miller, a member of the force, swears that he carried a note from Judge Beebe to Commissioner Bowen, "who upon reading it, told him he could be reappointed." Miller was reappointed, and subsequently Beebe told him he should expect $50 for his services. Miller paid Beebe $20, took a receipt for it, and said he intended to pay the balance of the $50.

A patrolman paid Quinn $200 for securing his appointment, which he did not receive until he had paid the whole $200. The testimony on this point is ample and conclusive. It seems unnecessary to go further into the subject nor will the Committee undertake to say how far the Commissioners or any of them are implicated in these corrupt transactions. The fact that money has been constantly used to procure the appointments of men on the Police is undeniable, and there would seem to be no reason to doubt that this fact was within the knowledge of Commissioners. Senators must draw their own conclusions as to the complicity of those gentlemen. It was impossible to ascertain whether the money so extorted was expended for political purposes, or applied to the use of the men who received it.

PARTISAN CHARACTER OF THE POLICE.

In the opinion of your Committee, one of the most formidable obstacles to the salutary working of the new system, was the purely partisan character of the persons appointed in the Commission. The law was an innovation calculated in its nature to create distrust and alarm in the minds of the people of the District. It was therefore, the more important that the commission should be so composed as to afford an assurance to them that no sinister or unworthy objects had been contemplated in its enactment. Gentlemen of high character, familiar with the condition and wants of the City, and having no connection with party politics, should have been selected to carry the law into execution. This course was demanded by every consideration of public policy, and it was what the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn had a right to expect from the appointing power.

The system, in itself a source of discontent and apprehension, could only be rendered acceptable and satisfactory by confiding its administration to gentlemen of the description alluded to, and by great moderation, prudence, vigilance, and fidelity on the part of the men appointed under it. This, we repeat, New-York and Brooklyn had a right to expect; but what have they seen, instead of a line of conduct so obviously proper and necessary? What was the course adopted by the Executive of the State in organizing the commission, and what has been done by the men whom he intrusted with a responsibility so vast and comprehensive. Who did he place at the head of the Commissioners? Not a well-known New-Yorker of knowledge and experience in the affairs of the City, uncontaminated by debasing party associations, in whose ability and faithfulness the whole community would have reposed implicit confidence; not a New-Yorker at all, but a lawyer from the country, a politician by profession, a needy partisan, whose thirst for office has been proverbial for years, a man who had no sympathy with the City of New-York, and whose limited acquaintance with police affairs has not been of a character to fit him for the responsible duties of the post of Commissioner.

Your Committee desire to do no injustice to Gen. Nye; they concede to him all the merit that his candid friends may claim for him, but his special and utter unfitness for the head of the Metropolitan police is notorious and undeniable. Messrs. Draper and Bowen are New-Yorkers, to be sure, with many qualifications for the post to which they had been appointed, but they had long been distinguished above their fellows as bitter partisans, and their appointment, together with that of Mr. Stranahan, of Brooklyn, in connection with that of Mr. Nye, stamped the Metropolitan Police Act as a political scheme, contrived only with reference to the advantage of the party then in power.

The fact stands confessed, and no fair-minded man can entertain a doubt on the subject, and what has been the effect of organizing this vast machine as a party instrumentality? Exactly what every man of ordinary sagacity foresaw from the outset, the *proof* of which has been dragged out of reluctant witnesses by your Committee; an inefficient and corrupt police; incompetent and unworthy men buying places in the force; contributions levied upon members for political purposes; constant violation of law and disregard of the rules of the Board by officers and men; officers unnecessarily increased without a colorable pretence of authority under the statute; the cost of the police largely augmented, chiefly on the increase in the City, while detections are more unfrequent; felonies and misdemeanors committed with impunity by the force, and a general sense of insecurity both as to property and life, painful to witness.

THE PRESENT TO GEN. NYE.

This hasty resumé embraces but a part of the disastrous consequences of attempting to make a mere party machine of the Metropolitan Police. More your Committee might enumerate, but if these are sustained by adequate testimony it would seem that he must be a bold man who will stand up and undertake this system. Your Committee find some difficulty in treating the subject of the alleged testimony to "General Nye." The facts of the case, so far as were disclosed by the witnesses examined on the point, were as follows: A considerable sum of money was raised by the members of the Police for the avowed purpose of presenting a testimonial to General Nye. It was at the time acting as Sergeant, and was taxed $15. All patrolmen receiving $800 per annum, I think, were taxed at that rate, payable in five installments of $3 each. I have paid $3, my first installment. I have talked much against this. I understood that this subscription was got up by the acting-captains, and I looked at it as a bid on their part for the appointment as permanent officers; and I so express ed myself. About three or four months ago, a Committee, which I understood was appointed by the captains, came to the Station-house to see if something could not be done towards raising an amount towards paying off the remaining indebtedness upon the house and lot of General Nye. They stated that there was about $12,600 due upon it."

James Silvey, Captain of the First Precinct, swears that the house in which General Nye lives, on Forty-seventh-street, was pointed out to him as the same purchased for General Nye with the money raised by the Police force. General NYE swears as follows:

"I have never known of any money being raised by the force for presenting any testimonial to me or to any one for me."

Here is a question of veracity between Commissioner Nye and other members of the department, which the Committee will not attempt to settle; nor will they undertake to draw any specific conclusions in respect to the testimonial from the facts set forth by the witnesses. Senators can make up their minds on the subject after a consideration of the facts of the case.

BAD CHARACTER OF MEN APPOINTED.

The Metropolitan police act authorizes the employment of five surgeons, for the medical necessities of the Department, and yet the Commissioners in disregard of the spirit, intent and language of the law, increased the medical staff to thirteen surgeons, the eight additional men were appointed as patrolmen, and then detailed to act as surgeons to the force; there is no authority of law for this increase, but General Nye attempted to justify it on the ground of precedent. A Sergeant of the force is proven to have been guilty of three several outrages of the most disgusting and atrocious description—a rape in the Station house—being the only one that your Committee can name or refer to in any other than this vague manner. The conduct of this officer was brought before the Commissioners, and although the evidence against him was of the strongest character, perfectly conclusive in fact, he was suffered to go unpunished, and still holds the office of Sergeant.

Daniel B. Hasbrook, of the City of Brooklyn, First Assistant Clerk of the Police Department, while acting in the capacity of a Custom-house broker, was expelled from the Custom-house for conceiving and maturing a stupendous scheme of robbery, by which the Government of the United States was to be plundered to the amount of $200,000. He commenced the execution of this scheme, but was detected at an early stage of his operations and expelled accordingly. The proof of this accusation is contained in a certificate of Ileman J. Redfield, then Collector of the port of New York, and the testimony of J. Brainard Taylor, an entry clerk in the Custom-house. A patrolman was disabled from performing his duty while in a quarrel with a prostitute, his hand being shattered by the discharge of a pistol, and, notwithstanding, the surgeon of his precinct refused to give him a certificate that he was injured while on duty, but actually certified to the Commissioners that he was not entitled to his pay, because he was shot while he was neglecting his duty and violating the law. The Commissioners caused him to be paid for the three months while he was recovering from his wound.

A member of the Harbor Police, holding an important position in the force, was engaged in a conspiracy to steal the stores of the United States ship *Susquehanna*, lying on the dock at Quarantine, either as an accomplice or an accessory, and that the Commissioners dismissed the complaint against the man guilty of this crime, and retained him in the force. In support of this allegation we refer to the testimony of Mr. Bender, a member of the Harbor Police, and the affidavit of one Mr. Cammaiskey, corroborating the evidence of Officer Bender. The Commissioners have appointed special policemen to preside over premises occupied by such specials, which premises are the resort of felons, prostitutes and patent-safe men, as well as being used for assignation purposes. While the Commissioners have appointed men of this character, they have refused to appoint this class of officers when asked for by respectable citizens, such appointment being necessary to preserve the peace of the City, and to protect the property of its inhabitants. Prostitutes taken to the Station-house as prisoners, instead of being placed in the cells, are allowed to occupy the sitting rooms, while poor but respectable people who sought refuge in the Station-house as lodgers were placed in the cells which had been provided for the accommodation of criminals.

Almost every rule and regulation made by the Commissioners for the government of the organization have been violated by the men and officers of the Department, and, as your Committee believe, in many instances with the knowledge of the Commissioners, who have taken no notice of such violations, for the reason, perhaps, that they had set the example by themselves openly violating many of the provisions of the Metropolitan Police law. It was proven before your Committee that many thefts had been committed by members of the Police, amounting, in several instances, to grand larceny, none of which, so far as we could ascertain, were punished or prosecuted; property belonging to members of the force has frequently been stolen from the Station-houses, while an officer committed a larceny in Brooklyn which was clearly proven upon him, yet he was never punished in any way, except that he was allowed to resign from the Department.

Members of the force, officers as well as patrolmen, are in the habit of frequening houses of ill fame, when sober as well as when drunk, of borrowing money of the keepers, and ill-treating and abusing the inmates. The money borrowed of these people is returned or not, at the convenience of the men who compel the prostitutes to lend it. It was in proof before the Committee that a member of the police force stole a valuable watch from the Nicaraguan Minister on board the *Oregon* steamboat while she was used as a receiving-ship for passengers arriving at Quarantine; the thief was caught, confessed his crime, and was allowed to remain in the Department. The concurring testimony of several respectable witnesses establishes the fact that the Harbor Police at the sub-station on Staten Island, consisting of 15 men, were utterly inefficient and worthless; that 11 of the 15 are habitual drunkards; that they were frequenters of a house of ill-fame of the commonest description, the keeper of which was a special policeman, and his barkeepers also.

There would seem to be no reasonable doubt that proper and ordinary diligence on the part of the Police would have prevented the disastrous conflagration at Quarantine, on the 1st and 21 of September, 1858; your Committee do not allege culpable remissness or negligence on the part of any particular officer of the Department, but when the circumstances of the case are all considered, the short distance of the scene of the outrage from the City of New-York, the facility and rapidity with which an adequate force could have been transferred to the Island, and the means of easy and constant communication between the two points, it is impossible to suppose that the Department could have remained in ignorance of the actual condition of things at Quarantine; the hostile intentions of the incendiaries were notorious in the City, and the Police Commissioners, by the exercise of due vigilance, might have saved the State from the serious loss sustained by that high-handed proceeding. The negligence which permitted the second burning is more indefensible still.

TESTIMONY OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The responsibility rests upon the department, the Committee have been unable to discover any excuse or palliation in the excuse made by the witnesses who were examined in relation to the subject. The Committee regard the testimony of General Superintendent Tallmadge as of sufficient importance to give it in full. General Tallmadge is almost the only witness called who testified frankly and fully in a spirit of candor and truth. He shows that he is disabled from doing his duty properly and efficiently by the injudicious interference of the Commissioners, and that the inherent vices of the organization are increased and exasperated by that interference.

Mr. Tallmadge swears in substance that he was constantly interfered with by the Commissioners, who undertake to exercise all judicial, legislative and executive authority.

The Superintendent was hampered and deprived of all power for good by the interference of the Commissioners. That interference rendered all his efforts inoperative, and paralyzed the efficiency of the force. A bad could perform the duty of Superintendent as understood by the Board, for it was only to act as a medium through which to transmit the orders of the Board. He had been condemned for acting on his own judgment in cases of emergency, and condemned at other times for the reverse. He considered the Board political in its character, and regarded that as its objectionable feature. He had refused the office tendered to him, in the first place, because he feared it was to be a political machine. He had been assured by the Commissioners that it was not, and that they had chosen him as Superintendent for the purpose of showing that the Commission had no political character. He had found those promises unfulfilled. He believed the law would have been more popular and effective if it had not been prostituted to political purposes. In answer to a question whether he had been called upon to pay any money to prevent the repeal of the Metropolitan Police act, Mr. Tallmadge stated that General Nye had once come into his office hurriedly and asked him for $100 or $150 to go to Albany with. He had give him $150 and never got it back again.

COST OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT—EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURES.

The appropriation in the tax levy for the support of the Police Department of the City of New-York for the year 1857, was $825,500. The appropriation in the tax levy for the support of the Department for 1858 in the City of New-York was $858,548 60, making an increase for 1858 over 1857 of $63 018 60, to which should be added the deficiency of 1858 of $137,226 25, thereby showing the cost of the Police to the City of New-York to have been $200,274 85 more in 1858 than the amount levied for its support in 1857. The Department will require an assessment of $1,234,398 40 upon the tax-payers of New-York for its support for 1859, or $345,749 80 more than the levy of 1858, and $408,898 40 more than the appropriation for 1857. But if the Department is to be managed with the same looseness and profligacy that has characterized it since its organization, there will be no anticipating the expense for 1859, as an examination of the accounts and books of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners shows a deficiency at the end of the year of 1858 of $137,226 25.

The Commissioners, for some reasons best known to themselves, have made an estimate in their statement to the Auditing Board, showing that the deficiency for 1858 was but $45,515. The difference between the estimate of the Commissioners in relation to the deficiency for 1858, and that shown by your Committee, arises from the fact that the Commissioners have either intended to deceive the tax-payers, or through their incapacity to discharge their duties, owing to their ignorance of the true state of the finances of the organization, have made the mistake as shown between their figures and those of your Committee. Your Committee also find that the expenses of the Department in the City of Brooklyn, under the management of the Police Commissioners, with the same number of men, to be $83,857 13, more per annum than it cost for the support of this branch of government of that City prior to the passage of the Metropolitan Police law.

The citizens of that City are almost unanimously in favor of being released from this unjust assessment, for the payment of which, up to this time, they have received no adequate benefit; inasmuch as the duties of the Department have been performed by nearly the same men as they were previous to the passage of the Metropolitan Police law. The enormous expense connected with the support of the Metropolitan Police Department need not surprise the public, when how and the Commissioners have been in the habit of paying from the funds of the organization large sums of money in direct violation of the Metropolitan Police law.

The sum of $1,683 61 paid for carriage hire to convey the Commissioners from their residences to the Head-quarters of the Department in Broome street, and for various other unauthorized purposes, is, in the opinion of your Committee, in violation of the organic law of the Department, and an outrage upon the tax-payers. The attention of your Committee was also called to the large outlay of the Commissioners for stationery—$11,612 52 having been paid for that purpose. It is owing entirely to the extravagance of the Commissioners that the expenses of the organization for 1859 have been increased near a half a million of dollars more than was levied and collected for its support in 1857.

Your Committees could enumerate many different items of waste and extravagance, as well as violations of law, of the Commissioners, in paying the money of the department to those who were in no way entitled to it, as the persons receiving it had performed no duty as members of the department, or rendered any service to the City for which they had any claim against the Commissioners, as will appear by an examination of the testimony herewith submitted. But from some cause unknown to your Committee, the money wrung from the tax payers had no safeguard thrown around it, while in the hands of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners; but on the contrary, it would seem that they were more than willing to override the legal barriers that had been erected for the protection and safe keeping of the Police fund, and that they took apparent pleasure in squandering it, in a manner unparalleled, with men holding high official trusts. Men connected with the Police department, who are paid large salaries for detecting crime, and bringing evil doers to justice, spend most of their time in running around the district, soliciting bail for criminals who have been arraved before the Courts for heinous offences—thus showing their sympathy to be with the criminal, instead of detecting and arresting out and punishing crime.

Your Committee are conscious that their report may be liable to criticism, on the ground of a want of coherence and compactness; but a sufficient excuse for this defect must be found in the embarrassing circumstances of the case, some of which are enumerated above.

GENERAL CONCLUSION.

The investigation was obstructed at every step of its progress by evasions, prevarications and contradictions, not to say perjuries. Witnesses disposed to tell the truth and assist in disclosing the real condition of the force, and the practical operations of the law creating the Metropolitan Police, were deterred from testifying frankly and candidly by the apprehension of injurious consequences to themselves. But notwithstanding these impediments, the Committee were able to collect a mass of facts, which they submit, fully sustain the charges and specifications made in the outset of the report. There is no pretence of economy by the Commissioners in any branch of the Department. Men are employed not because they are competent for the duties devolved upon them or are called for by public necessity, but merely to reward broken-down or hackneyed politicians. In this way and by usurping authority by violation of law, the expenses of the Police have been largely increased since the act went into operation; while there is less security for property and life than under the old Police system. But it is unnecessary to dwell further on the subject. It seems to us that no candid man, whatever may be his party predilections, can entertain a doubt that the Metropolitan Police act was a piece of pernicious legislation; that the organization of the force under it was ill-advised and indefensible, and that its operations have been onerous and burdensome to the people of New-York and Brooklyn, and prejudicial to the public interest.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The Advance of Miramon upon Vera Cruz—Forced Loans—The Conservative Cabinet—Affairs at Vera Cruz—American Intervention—The British Steamers at Tampico.

The steamship *Tennessee*, Captain FORBES, from Vera Cruz Feb. 22, arrived at New-Orleans on the 25th.

The extraordinary, which should have left the capital the morning of the 20th, to connect with the *Tennessee*, had not arrived up to the hour of her departure, 6 P. M. the 22d. The failure is probably due to the uncertain political state of the country, and the movement of troops along the whole line of the road. The last extraordinary which passed down brought letters from the capital to the 15th.

The *Tennessee* brings intelligence of the loss of the schooner *General Taylor*, JOHNSON master, from Minatitlan the 1st ultimo for Mobile, in ballast. She foundered at sea on the 6th ultimo, off the Mexican coast. The captain and crew are safe, and came passengers by the *Tennessee*. They were out six days in a small boat, and were finally picked up by a Mexican schooner bound to Vera Cruz.

From our files of the *Progreso*, and from the correspondence of the New-Orleans *Picayune* and *True Delta*, we derive the following interesting particulars of events in Mexico:

MIRAMON'S ADVANCE UPON VERA CRUZ.

The vanguard of the expedition against Vera Cruz, the "Division of Reserve," left the capital on the 14th. It consisted of 1,500 men, with six pieces of artillery, among them two mortars. MIRAMON himself did not leave till the 15th. His escort is said to have mustered only some hundred men.

The correspondent of the *Progreso*, who himself was witness to the setting out of the expedition, and seems to be well-informed on the subject, thinks that the whole available force of MIRAMON will not amount to over 4,000 men; and this leaving no garrisons behind. At the capital, adds the writer, the campaign against Vera Cruz is looked upon as a farce, a scheme of Padre MIRANDA to get more money out of the bankers, merchants and clergy.

"The latest news from the interior," says the *Picayune's* correspondent, "is that General MIRAMON was to leave Puebla with the main body of his army, on the 20th, to attack Vera Cruz; but there are few here who believe he will ever come within ten leagues of the place. The season is too far gone, and the *vomito* would play sad havoc with his forces were he now before the city."

The jails and penitentiaries of Mexico have been opened and all criminals are now on their way down, being incorporated with the army to take Vera Cruz.

In Vera Cruz, notwithstanding the affected disbelief in MIRAMON'S attack upon the city, the alarm would appear to be very great. Several commercial houses had resolved to place themselves under the protection of the American flag. The foreign merchants of Vera Cruz had also, in formal meeting, protested against the recent action of the French and English fleets in forcing the Juarez Government to change the tariff, and their protest would be at once transmitted to their respective Governments.

ROBLES, after losing the Presidency, joined the army as Colonel of Engineers, under MIRAMON, quite satisfied with the heroic feats performed, on the 23d of December last, in Mexico.

"This city," writes the correspondent of the *True Delta*, "is in a splendid state of defence, and I hope we may have the pleasure to see MIRAMON within our walls—swinging as high as Haman. The next steamer will bring you important news, and, if Vera Cruz does not disappear, altogether, I shall write you again."

HIS FORCED LOANS.

The correspondent of the *Picayune* sends a list of the recent forced loans made by the Reactionary Governor and commander, VELEZ, at San Luis Potosi. They amount to some $30,000 or $40,000 in all—no inconsiderable sum for a city of the size and business of San Luis. The levy is made upon every class of citizens alike, foreigners as well as natives, French, English and Americans, in all departments of business. It was in sums of $50 to $2,000, according to the ability and character of the man upon whom the levy was made.

Besides the above, a contribution of two per cent. on all capital in the City of Mexico is to be levied, to be paid into the hands of MIRAMON for the expenses of the campaign against Vera Cruz.

At Guadalajara $100,000 was raised from the citizens in less than 24 hours.

On his way down MIRAMON, it was understood, will bleed Puebla and Orizaba yet, and with the money from the Custom-houses here, which the French and English fleet claim from JUAREZ, in MIRAMON'S behalf, he may have in all about a million of dollars.

The day after the publication of the forced loan at the capital, the sum of $80,000 was paid into the hands of MIRAMON by those easily frightened or those unwilling to pay the heavy fine or suffer imprisonment.

This loan is considered, as well it might be, the most barbarous outrage ever committed in Mexico, an outrage of so heinous a character that it is believed there will be a general uprising against it, and that it will never be collected. The decree is dated the 7th, and protests against it were already in circulation among the foreign merchants.

HIS GOVERNMENT AND CABINET.

MIRAMON'S Cabinet, as far as heard from, comprises the following:

Foreign Relations—Señor LARRAINZAR.
Justice—D. TROFILO MARIN.
Finance——— ZAGACETA.
War—D. SEVERO CASTILLO.
Interior—D. MANUEL BONILLA.
Fomento—MUNOZ LEDO.

As to the course to be pursued by the Legations nothing is said. It is stated, however, that MIRAMON'S Government had not been recognized by either the French or English Ministers, and, probably, would not be.

AFFAIRS AT VERA CRUZ.

There has been the greatest excitement in Vera Cruz for the last ten days, growing out of the report or rumor set afloat to the effect that the *Tennessee* would bring over one thousand Americans to aid the Liberal party in its defence of Vera Cruz. This rumor gained credence the more it was circulated, and the unaccountable detention, by the American Consul, of the *Tennessee*, from the 8th to the 9th, and the arrival here of three mysterious American personages, Col. W. M. CHURCHWELL, of Tennessee, W. GRAYSON MANN, Esq., and the Hon. PIERRE SOULE, of your city, just before the sailing of the steamer of the 9th; and they all having been into the interior of Mexico, caused numerous conjectures and added strength to this rumor. Hence the British Consul dispatched a courier to Mexico, and no doubt it bore wondrous accounts of the coming American filibusters.

It is understood that the redoubtable French Minister at once issued instructions to the commander of the French fleet here, to prevent the landing of any Americans, larger than usual, who might come by the *Tennessee*, and British Minister OTWAY instructed the commander of the British fleet to act upon his own judgment and responsibility. Long and anxiously was the *Tennessee* looked for, but she was not signaled until nearly dark, and came into port under the cover of night. The greatest anxiety was now felt throughout the city, until those who first boarded the *Tennessee* returned and assured the anxious populace that she had no filibusters on board.

It is my opinion that three-fourths of the people of Vera Cruz were sincerely desirous of seeing the Americans come; and would have received them with open arms.

The *Progreso* gives the following account of the canard:

"Upon Friday and Saturday of last week," says the *Progreso* of Feb. 22, "the most extraordinary rumors, to which we shall briefly allude, were current in this city. For ten to twelve days previous, a story had circulated among the manufacturers of canards to the effect that the steamer *Tennessee*, upon its next arrival, was to bring a thousand rifles, employed for the defence of this place. An extraordinary dispatch was promptly forwarded to the Capital with this piece of badinage, converted into a solemn fact, and, according to common report, brought back an order from M. DE GABRIAC directing Admiral PENAUD to hinder, *by all means in his power*, the landing of the fillibusters, and another from Mr. OTWAY, for Captain DUNLOP, instructing him to act as circumstances might require. These statements, which have been generally accepted as authentic, although we have no reason to assign them that character, gave occasion to the rumors we refer to."

It was stated that the commanders of the French and English squadrons anchored at Sacrificios, notified the commander of the American sloop-of-war *Saratoga* that they should visit the *Tennessee* upon her arrival, in order to prevent the landing of fillibusters, should there be any on board. The reply of the Captain of the *Saratoga*, which, considering the known arrogance and hardihood of American sailors, has a probable sound, is reported to have been: "To visit the *Tennessee* would be equivalent to an attack upon the *Saratoga*, for I should use my guns to prevent it." At Sacrificios, as the story goes, the decks were forthwith cleared for action, the guns loaded, and the gunners stood match in hand at the breech to discharge the cannons. But time passed, and confirmation and facts were not wanting to maintain the interest of the story. It was asserted that to make the promised visit, the English fleet had sailed from Sacrificios, and with them the *Saratoga* to prevent the visit. This version, which varies the scene of conflict, so far from diminishing, increased to a high pitch the interest in the imaginary scene. The whole population hastened to the docks, glasses in hand, and there awaited with anxiety the moment when the telegraph of Ulloa should signalize a steamer in sight, to witness the conflict. For a rarity, the *Tennessee* had waited for more than thirty hours longer than she usually takes for her voyages; and so gave prodigious occasion for the talkers to indulge their conjectures, illusions, and hopes, which abounded accordingly.

Finally at 6 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the long over-due steamer *Tennessee* was announced! forth with all eyes were directed towards Sacrificios, anxious to see the preliminary manœuvres of the combat; but, oh, disappointment! all remained quiet, the sails furled, anchors deep in the water, the smoke-pipes without smoke. An hour went by, a gun announced that the *Tennessee* had come to anchor in the harbor; had come without news, and with trophies of any sort; no one had gone forth to encounter her, nothing had happened at Sacrificios. The deception was thus conclusively exposed; and such is the worth of the rumors which have furnished a text for these lines.

The English-French squadron remains in hostile attitude toward Vera Cruz—favoring in every way MIRAMON and the Church Party.

The English and French merchants have renounced all further protection from the commanders of the vessels of their nations, and prefer to place themselves under the protection of the "stars and stripes."

"The interest of British and French commerce," writes the correspondent of the *True Delta*, "has been trampled upon by their Consuls, and their only aim in all their negotiations has been to favor the Church Party and make the attack of MIRAMON successful. They are condemned by their own countrymen, and by every honest man in the Republic; their only excuse is that they are acting under orders from the British and French Ministers in Mexico. If so, they are not commanders, but blind tools to two intriguants who are in the pay of priests. Both British and French subjects are ashamed of seeing their country represented by men of this calibre."

It was confidently expected at Vera Cruz that the return trip of the *Tennessee* would bring the news of the recognition of MARA by the United States Government, and hence the Liberal Party is in the highest spirits.

CIRCULAR OF THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT TOUCHING THE ANGLO FRENCH DEMANDS.

A circular issued by Señor OCAMPOS, the Juarez Minister for Foreign Affairs, states the basis of the recent adjustment with the French and English fleets. The reclamations presented these traits:

1. A demand of arrears and full payment of all dues recognized by convention.

2. Full repairs of all injuries or damages sustained by subjects of France and England.

3. Dismissal and humiliation of Governor GARZA at Tampico.

4. Agents or Commissioners of the above two Powers to overlook the books and revenues of the Custom houses here and at Tampico.

5. Their refusal to recognize the Juarez Government.

6. Their demand to revoke a liberal tariff and re-establish a tariff 30 per cent higher.

7. To pay any surplus of revenue into the hands of MIRAMON. All of which, with the exception of paragraphs 4 and 7, have been acceded to by the really powerless and nerve-wanting Government of JUAREZ.

PROTEST OF THE VERA CRUZ MERCHANTS.

The undersigned, merchants of the city of Vera Cruz, on taking into consideration the decree of the Constitutional Government of Jan. 26, which re-establishes in all its vigor the tariff of Jan. 31, 1856, and looking upon this as a matter of such vital interest to commerce, and having in view:

1. The petition directed to the Supreme Constitutional Government soliciting the annulment of said decree, by which the 20 per cent. deduction on import duties ceases, which heretofore had been allowed by decree of the Legislature of the State of the 15th of January and 15th of March, in consideration of the many losses sustained by commerce in consequence of the fatal condition of the country, which, instead of improving, becomes daily more afflictive.

2. The answer of the Supreme Constitutional Government to the above petition manifesting of not being able to accede to the wishes of the merchants, giving as a reason that the governments of Her Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of the French, through the instrucion (conducts) of the commanders of their naval forces stationed at Sacrificios, demanded the strict enforcement of said tariff.

And considering that the Government established in the city of Mexico infringes said tariff by collecting an additional or extra duty of 20 per cent. on import duties and 10 per cent. more on goods sent from Vera Cruz to the interior, which latter is payable and paid here at the time of freighting, besides detaining such merchandise on the road, and committing other arbitrary acts:

And considering that the said Government at the City of Mexico did not allow for the last thirteen months any remittance of specie to this city, causing by this a general suspension of obligations abroad; and here we have thought fit and necessary to resolve as follows:

The merchants of the City of Vera Cruz hereby declare and agree to remit each separately a copy of this to their respective Governments; that the decree re-establishing the tariff of 1856, which the supreme constitutional Government issued at the demand of the commanders of the naval forces of France and England, is in itself injurious to commerce, but more so as it does not cover us from taxes and restrictions imposed by the Government at the City of Mexico on goods sent from this place to the interior, and allows the circulation of money, without which import trade must cease and cause the ruin of many houses here.

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 18, 1859.

(Signed) Garrust, Labadie & Co., Uslar, Heymel & Co.; Bates, Barton & Co., Neron, Witteney & Co., Graham, Graves & Co., L. S. Hargrous, P. Thuillier, Sturken Pailly, Sen., C. Markoe, F. Bronner, R. C. Ritter & Co., Wattemeyer & Co., Mahr & Murray, Butterfield & Co., Brehm & Buleke, Durnig & Co., Cambuslon & Co., A. C. Doorman & Son, F. Cibert, S. Werle and Sons, H. d'Oleire & Co.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT TAMPICO.

The correspondent of the *Picayune* writes from Vera Cruz, Feb. 22:

"The French and English vessels of war, *Lucifer* and *Devastation*, have returned from Tampico, where they have been to receive the salute which they demanded as a reparation for outrages upon their citizens and flags. The French and English ensigns were hoisted upon the same staff and saluted with 42 guns. The troops were drawn up in line and presented arms, and remained so during the firing of the salute.

Governor GARZA, with the Consuls of both Governments and the officers of the two ships, were present

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TO
MR. GEO. F. BRISTOW,
BY THE
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
On MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1859,
for which occasion nearly all
THE LEADING ARTISTS
Of the city have generously
volunteered their services,
among whom are the following:
MISS REINHARD,
MADAME CARADORI,
Miss COLEMAN,
MRS. WESTERVELT,
MISS EMMMIO,
MR. D. MIRANDA,
MR. PHILIP MAYER,
MR. JOSEPH BURKE,
MR. RICHARD HOFFMAN,
MR. H. C. TIMM,
MR. WM. MASON,
Mr. APTOMMAS,
MR. A. NOLL,
MR. BRANNES,
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY
AND
THE NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,
who will all participate in the performance.
As a classical musician and composer Mr. Geo. F. Bristow has long ranked among the highest in his profession. His claims to this position are recognized in Europe, where his symphonies have been repeatedly performed, an honor which has never been paid to any other
AMERICAN COMPOSER.
One of these symphonies was composed by him at the early
AGE OF 17 YEARS,
and they have been repeatedly selected to form part of the programme of several of
JENNY LIND'S AND JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.
Both in this country and in Europe,
and one of them will be played at their next concert by the
NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
His opera of
RIP VAN WINKLE
was given at Niblo's for
THREE CONSECUTIVE WEEKS
with great success, by the Pyne and Harrison Opera Company, and is now about to be
PRODUCED IN LONDON.
For several years past, Mr. Bristow has been conductor of the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
and by his untiring and indomitable perseverance, as well as his disinterested zeal and earnest devotion to the advancement of his art, has contributed greatly to the high position which that society has attained, and gained for himself the respect and esteem of all with whom he has been associated, both as
A MAN AND AN ARTIST.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Overture (William Tell).....Rossini.
Harmonic and Philharmonic Societies.
2. Rec. and aria (O Lord, Thou hast Overthrown Thine Enemies), and storm chorus (Thanks be to God), from the Oratorio of "Elijah."
Mendelssohn.
Miss Coleman, Mr. P. Mayer, Harmonic and Philharmonic Societies.
3. Polka Song (Gaily Smiles the Earth Before Me,) words and music by.....Miss Imogene Hart.
Miss M. S. Brainerd.
4. Movement from the Jullien Symphony..G. F. Bristow.
Philharmonic Society.
5. Aria (Sound an Alarm).....Handel.
Mr. D. Miranda.
6. Grand Duo Concertante for two pianos...R. Schuman.
Messrs. H. C. Timm and Wm. Mason.
7. Song (Twilight Hour), from the opera of "Rip Van Winkle".....Geo. F. Bristow.
Mrs. H. Westervelt.
8. Grand double chorus (He gave them Hailstones,) from "Israel in Egypt".....Handel.
Harmonic and Philharmonic Societies.
1. Overture to shakespeare's "Winter's Tale".....G. F. Bristow.
(By kind permission of W. E. Burton, Esq.)
Philharmonic Society.
2. Song—(Uberall Du—Thou Everywhere .....Lachner.
Mr. Philip Mayer,
(With Horn Obligato by Mr. Brannes.)
3. Grand Duo Concertante for Violin and Piano, (Don Pasquale,).....Goria and Herman.
Messrs. Joseph Burke and Richard Hoffman.
4. Valse de Malibran.....De Beriot.
Mme. Cavadori.
5. Grand Double Chorus and Solo, (The Horse and his Rider,) from "Israel in Egypt".....Handel.
Miss L. Rhemmio, Harmonic and Philharmonic Societies.
6. Inflammatus, from "Stabat Mater".....Rossini.
Miss M. S. Brainerd and Chorus.
7. Grand Fantasie for Harp.....
Mr. Aptommas.
8. Hallelujah.....Handel.
Harmonic and Philharmonic Societies.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. To be had at the Academy of Music, and at HALL & SON'S, corner of Park-place and Broadway.
Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
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LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OVER ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS.
OVER ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS.
OVER ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS.
OVER ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS.
OVER ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS.
TWO HUNDRED & ELEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED & ELEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED & ELEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED & ELEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED & ELEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE!
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
To conclude with the highly successful
WASHINGTON TABLEAUX.
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WASHINGTON TABLEAUX.
Dress-circle seats may be secured one week in advance without extra charge—50 cents each.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
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E. Thiery.....Régisseur
Th. François.....Contrôleur
Vellant.....Chef d'orchestre
E. Liviere.....Peintre de decorations
GRAND OUVERTURE
MARDI, 8 MARS, 1859,
Premiere representation de
Mr PAUL LABA,
du Theatre François, de Paris.
Premiere representation de
Mlle. LAURENCE CHEVALIER,
du Theatre des Variétés de Paris, dans
UN CHANGEMENT DE MAIN,
Comédie vaudeville en two actes
Mr. Paul Laba remplira le rôle de Alexis Yamanouski.
Mlle. Laurence Chevalier celui de l'Imperatrice de Russie.
Les autres rôles par Mlles. Jane, Montheaux, Louise, MM. Talbot, Delalain Thiery and Leon.
Premiere representation de
Mr. BERTRAND,
du Conservatoire de Paris, dans
UN MONSIEUR QUI PREND LA MOUCHE,
Comédie farce, en un acte, mêlée de couplets
Chanté par MM. Bertrand, first comique; Tallot, Edgard, Thiery, Leon; Mlles. Jane, Montheaux.
Pour plus de détails voir les programmes.
Les bureaux seront ouverts à 6½; on commencera à 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MONDAY, March 7,
MORE ATTRACTIONS—MORE NOVELTIES.
NIXON & CO.'S GREAT EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY,
First appearance of the great American Humorist,
DAN. L. THAYER.
First night of DUCROW.
First night of THE BRIGANDS.
First night of Mr. THOS. NEVILLE.
Tuesday—Dr. Thayer will introduce the splendid trotting stallion MODEKA, the property of Chas. Robinson, of Tuxhill Plains.
Wednesday and Friday—Afternoon Performances of CINDERELLA and the Equestrians.
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—Only Cinderella nights.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday—Full Equestrian bill—All the STARS.
Tickets 50c., Children, 25c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
EIGHTH WEEK OF
MR. LESTER WALLACK'S PLAY OF
THE VETERAN,
FOURTEETH WEEK OF
MR. WALLACK,
COMEDY, DRAMA AND SPECTACLE
IN ONE PLAY.
THE THREE GRAND TABLEAUX,
ASSAULT!
VICTORY!!
MARCH!!!
The uninterrupted career of triumph achieved by this most interesting and exciting play induces the manager to announce it for EVERY EVENING until further notice.
Doors open at 7, performance to commence at 7½.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, March 7,
The entertainment will commence with the comedy of
THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Followed by
RORY O'MORE.
After which the
FAIRY STAR.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, March 7, 1859,
Will be presented Shakespeare's tragedy of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Mark Antony.....Mr. E. Eddy
To conclude with the farce of
FAMILY JARS.
Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, March 7
The performances will commence with the new comedy of
OUR ENGLISH COUSIN.
To be succeeded by
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Concluding with the RAG-PICKER OF PARIS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In Old Virginny style.
To conclude with the great original and highly successful pantomime entitled
THE MYSTIC SPELL,
With new tricks, properties, changes, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

AMUSEMENTS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
The Board of Directors have the pleasure to announce, that in compliance with an invitation extended to him by a large number of our citizens,
THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
Has consented to deliver, under the auspices of their Association, his address on
THE EARLY LIFE OF FRANKLIN,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; secured seats 50 cents extra; to be had at the Library, Astor-place, and HALL & SON'S, corner of Broadway and Park-place.
R. A. BACHIA, Chairman of Lec. Com.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TO
MR. GEORGE F. BRISTOW.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
All those who are to participate in this performance are respectfully notified that the
GENERAL REHEARSAL
Will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY MORNING, March 7, at 9½ o'clock.
Owing to the great length of the programme they will confer a favor by
EXACT PUNCTUALITY.

MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S
MATINEE AT DODWORTH'S SALOON,
MONDAY MORNING, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock.
By special request Mr. and Mrs G. VANDENHOFF will read THE LADY OF LYONS.
TUESDAY EVENING, 10th inst., Mr. VANDENHOFF will give a Reading from DICKENS.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1.

THE EXHIBITION OF
GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT OF
NIAGARA,
Will positively close the 10th inst.
GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No 366 Broadway.
M. KNOEDLER.

A SECOND GRAND SACRED CONCERT will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, March 8, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, 14th-st., at the request of several who were so delighted with that given on Sunday evening last, and to afford a great number who could not on that occasion be accommodated the opportunity of hearing the new splendid organ just placed in the church. The success of the first concert; the fact that Madame CARADORI will sing her two finest solos; that Mr. RICHARDSON will play his grand Fantasie Souvenir de Berlin; that Mr. BERGE and other talented artists will volunteer their services, insures as crowded an audience as that of last Sunday evening. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; to be had only at the door on the evening of the Concert. To commence at 7½ o'clock P. M. Concert to be under the direction of GUSTAVUS SCHMITZ.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SUCCESS BEYOND EXample of the new Dramatic Company at this establishment. Engagement of Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, the popular American artiste. First time of THE HARVEST HOME, one of Mme. Celeste's most delightful pieces. MONDAY, March 7, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the favorite piece called THE DEAD SHOT, and the laughable Irish oddity of BRIAN O'LINN. Dances, Songs, Music, &c. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, first time of the elegant Domestic Drama, in 3 acts, produced so successfully at the Adelphi by Mme. Celeste, entitled THE HARVEST HOME, in which Mrs. J. J. Prior will make her first appearance. No extra charge to see the Aquaria, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children, under ten, 13 cents. Parquette seats, 13 cents additional.

THE FINE ARTS.—WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE, TUESDAY, March 8, F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery, open at the National Academy of Design, 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

FIRE DEPARTMENT LECTURE.
The lecture by the Hon. JOHN B. SCOLES on *The Birth and Development of the American Republic*, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund of the N. Y. Fire Department, will take place at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, March 14, at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents—to be had of
William Hall & Sons.....No. 239 Broadway.
Firth, Hall & Pond.....No. 547 Broadway.
Astor House.....Broadway.
Cooper Institute.....Corner 3d-av. and 8th-st.
A. J. Delatour.....No. 2½ Wall-st.
John S. Giles.....No. 34 Elizabeth-st.
Henry H. Howard.....No. 21 Elizabeth-st.
Of the Officers and Trustees of the Fire Department, and of the Committee.
Zophar Mills.....No. 144 Front-st
James V. Watkins.....No. 16 Catharine-st.
Samuel B. Thomson.....No. 84 Beekman-st.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Prof. HENRY COPPEE, of Philadelphia, will deliver the Sixth Lecture of the Series, at the Hall of the Society, 2d-av. corner of 11th-st., MONDAY EVENING, March 7, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Knight Errantry of Science.*
Tickets at 50 cents, may be obtained of F. J. Brown & Co., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Hegeman's Drug Store, Everett House, and at the Library. Number of tickets limited to 500.
E. J. BROWN, Chairman.

DR. D. B. REID WILL LECTURE ON *The Progress of Civil and Naval Architecture, in Relation to Ventilation, Sanitary Improvement and Quarantine*, on the 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st of March, in the hall of the Historical Society, at 8 P. M. Tickets to the Course ($1 each) may be obtained there. Admittance to individual lectures, half a dollar.

HUDSON LITERARY UNION.—LECTURE by the Rev. J. N. McLEOD, D. D., in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverley place, a little west of 6th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Second Reformation.* Admission, 10 cents.

MIEL'S THIRD FRENCH LECTURE will take place on TUESDAY next (instead of Wednesday) at 8 o'clock P. M., in the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23. Subject—*Moliere.* It will be repeated on Thursday at 1 o'clock, at No. 44 East 11th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WASHINGTON TRAGEDY.
THE ONLY FULL ACCOUNT
That has yet appeared is to be found in the
NEW-YORK DISPATCH,
Together with an illustration showing the scene of the Tragedy, and portraits of the principal actors in this terrible affair, viz:
PHILLIP BARTON KEY,
MRS. TERESA SICKLES,
HON. D. E. SICKLES.
In consequence of the extraordinary demand for this week's DISPATCH, we have been compelled to issue an extra edition.
OUT THIS MONDAY MORNING.
News Agents can be supplied at the publication office, No. 22 Beekman-st.

THE GREAT BOOK OF THE DAY. JUST PUBLISHED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., PHILADELPHIA.
OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY
AND
THE SAFE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL;
OR,
A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.
PREFACED BY LETTERS
To a Victim of the Late Panic, on, Is Money Getting a Lost Art; How Fortunes were made in Ancient Times; How Fortunes have been made in Modern Times; How to Get the First Thousand Dollars when treats of How to Labor Profitably, and in what consists the Art of Economy. With an Appendix, containing
VALUABLE SECRETS AND MANUFACTURING RECEIPTS,
Collected from Reliable Sources, and including some, that, it is said, have been sold, at various times, for considerable sums.
This unique book must not be judged by any other—it is the only one of the kind. Every one admits that some kinds of business are more profitable than others, and knows the importance of seizing the favorable opportunity; but no one, until now, has noted and commented on the various chances, schemes, projects and openings for those in want of profitable business. The author—a gentleman of ability and a pleasing writer—has performed this most important service, citing chance after chance to make money, especially novel chances and new fields for adventure, in all parts of the world, and has made one of the most readable and interesting, as well as permanently valuable, books of the day. It is well worthy of being studied by every intelligent man who has his fortune yet to make.
One vol., large 12mo., 420 pp., $1 25.
The chapter, "How to Get the First Thousand Dollars," is alone worth ten times the price.
For sale by all dealers in books.

THE POLYLINGUAL JOURNAL.—A Magazine in Five Languages, affords great facilities for learning French, Spanish, Italian and German. First series now complete. New series begun. Terms, $2 per annum. Address HIRAM C. BARNES, Editor and Publisher, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB meets on MONDAY, March 7, at noon, at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway. Subjects: *Spring Flowers, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Draining, and Pruning the Grape-Vine.* Dr. GRANT, of Iowa, will speak of the pruning. Exchanges of good seeds begins. Ladies and strangers especially invited. Admission free. The Club meets every MONDAY, at noon.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the association at No. 435 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, March 7, at 7½ o'clock.
THOMAS B. VAN BUREAN, President.
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE BLOCKmakers Society are notified to attend the final meeting of the Society THIS EVENING, March 7, at 8 o'clock, at their rooms, No. 134 New Canal-st.
TIMOTHY HAYS, President.
THEODORE R. SMITH, Secretary.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW, in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible class at 2 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 7TH OF AUGUST LAST, A black MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing papers of no use to any one but the subscriber. By returning the same the finder will be liberally rewarded.
GEO. C. BYRNE, No. 206 West-st.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, NEAR THE ACADEMY of Music, on the evening of the Charity Ball, a stone CAMEO and gold BRACELET. the finder of which will receive the above reward by calling upon TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITing cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

PATTERNS, PATTERNS.—NEW AND BEAUtiful designs Spring and Summer fashions. Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium, 375 Broadway, 332 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING OF SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, March 7,
An elegant stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS, &c.,
specially imported for their City retail trade, embracing many novelties exclusively confined to this house.
NEW MOURNING GOODS
in great variety; also, a full assortment of
LINENS,
DAMASKS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
of every description, with a great variety of
NEW SHAWLS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, etc., etc.
New goods by every steamer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Have now in store their full SPRING STOCK of
LINEN SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS,
TABLE-CLOTHS AND DAMASKS,
COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, BRILLIANTS,
CAMBRICS, JACONETS,
SWISS and MULL MUSLINS, MARSEILLES QUILTS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c.
Also,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLIN, &c.
All of which will be offered at the lowest market rate.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

MANTILLAS.
BRODIE'S SPRING MANTILLAS
ARE NOW READY.
The greatest display ever made in this country.
WHOLESALE BUYERS FROM THE SOUTH
are particularly invited.
No. 300 CANAL-ST.,
New-York.

LADIES' SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Silk and Wool Cressovers, Fancy and Plain De Laines, Challies, Poplinettes, Debeges, Valentias, Ghené and Silk stripe Bayaderes, &c.
ALSO,
Barege and Tissue Robes, Organdies, Bareges, Printed Jaconets, French Prints, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO. will
Open, on Monday, March 7,
Their entire SPRING IMPORTATION of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
Which will contain many styles of Goods manufactured expressly for the Retail Trade, and never before offered in this market. Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, LACE CURTAINS,
Draperies, Damasks, Moreens,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
Bands, Tassels, Loops, Brackets and fixtures of every description.
FULL ASSORTMENT—CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

FASHIONABLE SPRING DRESS SILKS,
In great variety. Also, a full assortment of
NEW STYLES FOULARDS,
Low-priced Plaids and Bayaderes.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

STELLA SHAWLS, BROCHE SHAWLS,
And every variety of Fashionable Spring Shawls,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
Will open, on Monday, March 7,
1,000 pieces Fine FRENCH CHALLIES,
At 25 cents per yard,
Worth 50 cents.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE,
Just received per steamer *Fulton*,
A large invoice of
NEW SPRING SILKS.
The choicest patterns imported.

JOHN MORRISON & SON,
Importers, Jobbers and Retailers
of
SMALL WARES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
RIBBONS,
&c., &c.,
No. 383 Broadway. No. 383 Broadway.

A CARD.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers of MOURNING GOODS to his extensive Spring importations of DRESS GOODS, being the largest and most desirable ever submitted for inspection. The following are among the many lots received per late steamers:
Handsome FIGURED FOULARDS, by the yard.
JAPANESE SILKS, a new article, very desirable.
CHECK and STRIPED SILKS, in every variety.
BLACK MALTESE CLOTHS, 1¼ yards wide.
BLACK DE LAINES and CHALLIES, without lustre.
BLACK GRENADINES, in every width and quality.
BLACK GRENADINE BERAGES, very handsome.
CRAPE METZ and BUSHIRE CRAPES, new goods.
Treble-width SPANISH CRAPES, all wool, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, beautiful texture, never before seen in this market. Also, some very choice ENGLISH and FRENCH POPLINS, for traveling and house dresses, &c., &c., together with a most beautiful stock of Bonnets, Mantillas, Scarfs, &c. Ladies will please observe the name and number,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING GOODS.
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE AT WEED'S MOURNING STORE.
English Prints, 6 cents per yard.
English Jaconets, 10 cents per yard.
French Jaconets, 25 cents per yard,
Silk Tissue, 50 cents per yard.
Plaid Silks at half price.
Bombazines, very cheap.
Cashmeres and Merinos below cost.
Embroideries, Collars and Sleeves at half price.
Grenadine Robes, $10, worth $30.
Bennets at 30 per cent. reduction.
Dress Trimmings and Ribbons half price.
Cloaks from $3 to $5.
N. B.—This great sacrifice will be made in order to close the business.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
NEW STORE AND NEW STOCK.
M. C. DE BEVOISE having removed to
No. 289 Grand-st., corner of Eldridge,
Will open on MONDAY MORNING, for inspection, a magnificent new stock of Rich Patterns and Styles of CHENE BAYADERE SILKS, SILK STRIPED POIL DE CHEVRE,
BROCHE BORDERS STELLA SHAWLS,
DE LAINES, DRESS GOODS, DOMESTICS, &c., &c., which will be sold at the lowest cash wholesale prices, presenting unparalleled bargains to housekeepers.
The attention of the ladies is invited to examine the above goods.
M. C. DE BEVOISE,
No. 289 Grand-st.,
Corner of Eldridge.
One price, and no deviation.

OPENING OF SPRING DRESS GOODS
AT RETAIL.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have
RICH PARIS DRESS GOODS,
Comprising
Silks, Barèges,
Grenadines, Challies,
Organdies, Mousselin Delaines,
Jaconets, Foulard Silks,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
English and French.
PRINTED CALICOES AND SHIRTINGS,
MATERIALS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES, &c., &c.,
Received per recent steamers.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A NEW SHIRT.
WOODWARD'S PATENT UNION COLUMBIAN SKIRT is a novelty, worthy the attention of the ladies and merchants generally. Unequaled by any known skirt for convenience, safety and durability. The lower part of the skirt may be detached in one minute, and washed without the removal of a spring. The Patent Columbian Attachments may be had separately, which can be connected to any ordinary skirt in five minutes, and may also be immediately applied to old skeleton skirts, rendering them superior to new. WOODWARD'S Patent Hoop Bustle and Skirt Supporters are daily increasing in popular favor. For sale at his store, No. 335 Broadway.
E. F. WOODWARD.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported, and is now offering at retail, the most beautiful and desirable stock of
MOURNING BLACK SILKS
ever produced in this market, embracing every make and width, from $1 to $6 per yard, and in prices we challenge competition. Call and examine. Observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CARPETS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS
AT POPULAR PRICES,
In every style and variety, suitable for
SPRING SALES,
Received by the latest arrivals.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

PARIS NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.
Comprising the most RECHERCHE AND DISTINGUE STYLES, (received per steamer *Fulton*,) will be opened on Monday, March 7.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A CARD.—TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS—Paris pattern bonnets, a large assortment of house manufacture, now ready for the wholesale trade, at the lowest cash prices, at WM. SIMMONS, 504 Broadway

JOSEPH MUIR, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed to No. 749 Broadway. Always on hand, a fashionable assortment of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive Stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments viz:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Manmkeag,	Patterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic.

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.
This article confines in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D & S. still manufacture their well-known
EXPANSION SKIRT.
Also, the celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
which, for COMFORT and ELEGANCE, is unsurpassed; together with over seventy other different styles—all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.
All articles of their manufacture
ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

THE
WARREN PRINTS.
SPRING STYLES,
AT
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
We are now receiving from the works these POPULAR PRINTS in
NEW & DESIRABLE SPRING & SUMMER STYLES.
ALSO,
50 cases ENGLISH PRINTS, just landed.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE,
Popular trade in Housekeeping Goods.
500 dozen IRISH LINEN NAPKINS, at $1 25 per dozen.
500 dozen SCOTCH HUCKABUCK TOWELS, only $1 50 per dozen.
100 pieces two yards wide DAMASK,
at 62½c. per yard, worth $1.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS!
Damasks, Diapers, Table cloths, Napkins, Doyliss, Toweling, Sheeting and Shirting Linens, Pillow-case Linens, Russia Diapers, Crash, &c., &c.
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
Just received per steamer,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
FINE VALENCIENNES SETS.
ELEGANT MEDALLION SETS.
RICH POINT LACE SETS.
&c., &c., &c., &c.

YARD-WIDE ENGLISH PRINTS!
Entirely new Spring Designs, in great variety
At 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20 and 25 cents per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPRING OPENING.
JAMES GRAY & Co. have now open their new
SPRING GOODS,
Comprising a magnificent assortment of everything new in
RICH FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
FAMILY MOURNING.
J. G. & CO. would invite special attention to their stock of SILKS, REAL LACES, and EMBROIDERIES, containing some of the richest goods manufactured, all of which are imported for their retail trade, of exclusive styles, which cannot be seen elsewhere.
NOVELTIES RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
A splendid assortment, including
BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS,
received per steamer *Fulton*,
Will be opened on Monday, March 7.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY.
WILL OFFER, DURING THIS WEEK,

Embroidered Capes,	Point Capes,
Embroidered Hdkfs.,	Point Collars,
Embroidered Bands,	Point Sets.

Just received per last steamer, which will be found new in styles and very cheap.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open at retail, on Monday, March 7,
1,000 PIECES WIDE FRENCH AND ENGLISH CALICOES, at 20 cents and 25 cents per yard.
Greatly below their value.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

PER RECENT ARRIVALS.

Spring Silks,	New Dress Goods,
Spring Silks,	New Dress Goods,
Spring Silks,	New Dress Goods,

O. & J. MOWBRAY'S.
No. 269 Grand-st., corner of Forsyth.

WET GOODS.
Silks, slightly damaged, De Laines, Quilts, Cambrics, Jaconets, Muslins, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Table Damask, Ginghams, Calicos, Toweling, Crash, &c., &c., and a general assortment of Dry Goods, sold at very low cash prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS, SCARFS, &c.
A most magnificent assortment.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

REAL AUBUSSON CARPETS
Just received, in
RICH COLORINGS AND SPLENDID QUALITY.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—RIBBONS at importers' prices for cash, at the Ribbon Store of LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st. Examine the prices.

No. 1	Satin Ribbons,	12	No. 1 Taffetas..... 11½
No. 1½	Satin Ribbons.	16	No. 1½ Taffetas..... 15½
No. 2	Satin Ribbons.	23	No. 2 Taffetas..... 21
No. 3	Satin Ribbons.	29	No. 3 Taffetas..... 28
No. 4	Satin Ribbons.	36	No. 4 Taffetas..... 35
No. 5	Satin Ribbons.	47	No. 5 Taffetas..... 33
No. 9	Satin Ribbons.	87½	No. 9 Taffetas..... 86

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1859.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Illinois*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN, OR FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON & CO.'S GREAT EQUESTRIAN CORPS—CINDERELLA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TESTIMONIAL TO MR. G. F. BRISTOW.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—No. 686 Broadway—A UCHANGEMENT DE MAIN—MONSIEUR QUE PREND LA MOUCHE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—RORY O'MORE—FAIRY STAR—IRISH EMIGRANT.

BOWERY THEATRE—ENGLISH COUSIN—THE SCHOOLMASTER—RAG PICKER.

BROADWAY THEATRE—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA—FAMILY JARS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—HARVEST HOME.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....1½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails by the *Illinois* for the Pacific Coast, California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, close at the New-York Post-office to-day, at 1 o'clock.

The European mails by the *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, March 9, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, at 1 o'clock to go by railroad, and at 4 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *Jura*, of the Cunard auxiliary line, arrived here yesterday morning, bringing European advices to Feb. 18—two days later. The proceedings of Parliament were without interest. In France a great sensation had been produced by a ministerial warning which had been addressed to the *Presse*, in consequence of an article of the same warlike character as it had been uttering for several weeks previously. The warning was rumored to have been demanded by the Austrian Ambassador, under the alternative of demanding his passports; and to have been energetically resisted by Prince NAPOLEON. The effect upon the Bourse was favorable, producing an immediate rise in the *rentes*, which, however, was lost in a few hours. It was adroitly neutralized also by an official recommendation to the provincial Chambers of Commerce and journals to cease their pacific memorials and discussions. The preparations for war continued without abatement. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that he has information from an unquestionable quarter, that the King of Sardinia will undertake the war at an early day, single-handed, relying upon the active cooperation of France at the right moment. Much apprehension was felt in political circles in consequence of the threatening state of affairs on the Danube—Turkey having declared against the consolidation of the Principalities, as a violation of the Treaty of Paris. From India, the war upon the insurgents had been attended with uninterrupted success. The campaign in Oude was ended.

From Vera Cruz we have full details of local intelligence to Feb. 22. The non-arrival of the Extraordinary from the capital at the moment the steamer sailed leaves us without further information from the interior. MIRAMON, whose agents were extorting forced loans in every direction, and in reckless disregard of the nationality of his victims, was understood to have advanced no further than Puebla; and at Vera Cruz it was considered doubtful whether, in view of approaching warm weather, he would attempt an assault upon the city. The French and English Legations, it is stated, have thus far withheld any recognition of his government. The two English steamers which had been detailed to receive satisfaction from the authorities of Tampico had returned, their mission having been fulfilled. The French and English flags were saluted, the garrison being drawn up, and presenting arms. The story in regard to the threatened search of the *Tennessee* appears to be without foundation.

Our Haytien advices are extended to Feb. 20, by arrivals from Gonaives and from Port-au-Prince. At the former port business was active; political affairs tranquil. At Port-au-Prince the Administration of General GEFFRARD was losing its popularity in consequence of measures generally regarded as oppressive and illiberal.

An arrival from the island of St. Croix gives us dates thence to Feb. 23. The sugar crop was short and business dull.

In the U. S. Senate on Saturday a resolution was adopted making inquiries of the Secretary of War relative to the use of Sharpe's rifle carbines in the Army. A resolution was submitted by Mr. SEWARD, and laid over, calling on the Secretary of War for information in regard to the removal of obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi River. The changes in the Standing Committees were announced. The rest of the day was spent in secret session.

The nomination of the Hon. ROBERT MCLANE, as Minister to Mexico, will be sent to the Senate to-day. It is understood that the place was offered to General HOUSTON, but that he declined it. It was the intention to give the position of Secretary of Legation to Mr. J. S. THRASHER, and he was telegraphed to in reference to the matter; but, owing to some difficulty, he will not receive the appointment, which will be given to a gentleman at present in the Attorney-General's Office.

The latest advices from Washington represent Postmaster-General BROWN to be in a dying condition. The President and the other members of the Cabinet were in attendance at his house awaiting the event.

The Criminal Court in Washington will assemble to-day, but will immediately adjourn on the announcement of the death of Mr. KEY; and the Grand Jury will not be impanneled until to-morrow. Mr. OULD, who succeeds Mr. KEY as District-Attorney, was qualified on Saturday. Mr. SICKLES' case, it is expected, will be acted upon immediately.

In the State Senate on Saturday, a bill was reported by Mr. DIVEN to limit the responsibility of publishers, news-venders and dealers in periodical literature. The bill provides for a material modification of the law of libel. In the Assembly, the bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes throughout the State was passed. It had previously passed the Senate. An adverse report was made on the bill to alter the Commissioners map of Brooklyn. The bill providing for the punishment of the Staten Island incendiaries was taken up as the special order, and after debate, was further continued as the special order for Tuesday. Notice was given of a bill to repeal all the Charters relating to this City down to 1830, and to revive the Charter of that year. The bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association, was passed.

A motion was recently made on behalf of the people for an order of the Supreme Court designating a court in which Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT should be tried on the indictment found against him last Fall for a libel on the Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN. The Court on Saturday rendered a decision denying the motion on the ground that the jurisdiction of the case was in the Westchester Court of Sessions.

There was an increase in the bills of mortality of last week, as compared with those of the week previous, of twenty deaths. The entire number of deaths, according to the report of the City Inspector, for the week ending on Saturday, was 372 against 352 the week before.

The March terms of the various courts commence to-day; in the Supreme Court, part first, the Oyer and Terminer will be held by Judge ROOSEVELT, the principal case before it being the trial of STEPHENS for the alleged murder of his wife by poisoning.

The investigation of the charge preferred by Sergeant BERNEY against Officer WYNKOOP was concluded Saturday before Police Commissioner BOWEN. The testimony will be submitted to the Police Commissioners, whose duty it is to pass upon it.

On Saturday Cotton was unusually active, sales having been reported of 8,400 bales. Prices closed a shade higher. Flour and Wheat were also in brisk demand at buoyant rates. Corn was quiet. The movements in Provisions were restricted. Pork was cheaper. Coffee was freely purchased at full quotations. The *Roanoke's* cargo of Rio brought 11¼c. ₩ lb. Sugars were actively sought after and were firm. A fair inquiry prevailed for Molasses, Rice, Whisky and Fish Oils. The transactions in other commodities were not important. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 604.

Our City Police.

Readers of THE TIMES will readily recollect that from the very outset we have objected strenuously and steadily to the manner in which the Metropolitan Police bill was carried into practical effect. The appointment of a partisan Board of Commissioners was the capital mistake of Governor KING's Administration. The public had become disgusted with the Old Police because it was a party machine, and therefore useless for all legitimate purposes. It was upon this ground, and for this reason, that the people acquiesced in the enactment of the new law. They were told that its object was to remove the Police entirely from the influence of party politics,—to place it in the hands of men who were not politicians, and who would use its powers solely and exclusively for the public good. The promises were fair and demanded confidence. But they were utterly falsified the moment the passage of the bill had been secured. Governor KING immediately appointed the most active, zealous and notorious partisan politicians to be found in the ranks of the Republican Party to constitute the controlling majority of the Board.

This action created at once a most formidable obstacle to the successful working of the law. It weakened the confidence of its friends, and strengthened the hostility of its foes. It spread a general and profound distrust in the public mind, which, of itself, very nearly proved fatal to the system. It indicated unmistakably a determination on the part of the Republican State Government, to make our Police system a partisan instrument for *their* purposes, as it had previously been used for the purposes of their opponents. The character of the system was not to be changed, but only the uses to which it was to be applied. It was to continue, what it had always been, the corrupt instrument of partisan politicians;—the only change consisted in the fact, that it was to aid the Republicans instead of the Democrats.

Yet in spite of this most inauspicious beginning, the system had gained a very considerable degree of public favor. In many very important respects, it was a manifest improvement on its predecessor. A better class of men were brought into the Department. The rules were more carefully enforced. The obstacles thrown in its way were gradually overcome, one after another. The Superintendent proved to be a man of courage, energy and independence,—and in spite of drawbacks and exceptions the general sentiment of the community was in favor of the new system and resolutely hostile to a revival of the old one. It was generally felt that it needed some amendments, and that changes in the character of the Commission ought gradually to be introduced. But these things, it was believed, would come about in due time.

The Report of the Special Committee appointed by the State Senate last year discloses a condition of affairs disgraceful to the Department and calculated utterly to destroy public confidence in its organization. The report, we are aware, is made by Mr. SPINOLA, of Brooklyn, who has been from the beginning a most zealous and unscrupulous enemy of the new system:—but we see no intimation that his colleagues, Senators NOXON, a Republican, and O. B. WHEELER, American, disagree with him either in the facts presented or in the opinions which are based upon them. Nor is it supposable that the President of the Senate would permit Mr. SPINOLA to present a *minority* report until the report of the majority of the Committee had been received, as such a course would be entirely at variance with Parliamentary law and the usage of all deliberative bodies. Upon its face the report stands as the Report of the Committee,—and as such it will command consideration. Indeed the allegations of fact which it embodies must challenge the attention, not only of the Commissioners, but of the Governor, who is responsible for their appointment.

We publish the document at length in another column. It alleges a general reluctance and sometimes a positive refusal on the part of witnesses to answer the questions put to them, and mentions quite a number of instances in which members of the Department paid money for their appointments. Assessments were made at various times upon officers and men for the purchase of presents to be given to Gen. NYE—one of the Commissioners,—although Gen. NYE himself swears that he never knew of any such proceeding. It is also asserted that quite a number of men employed in the Department have been guilty of the most outrageous crimes, in spite of which they have been retained;—that they are in the habit of levying black-mail upon parties whom they arrest, and of compounding crimes which it is their duty to expose;—and that very many of them are in the habit of associating with criminals of every kind and grade. A number of these charges are so clearly extravagant that they will command belief only upon the clearest evidence of their truth.

The testimony taken during this investigation has not yet been published. Garbled extracts from it were given in a Sunday paper, but with such a transparent purpose of prejudicing the public mind unduly as to render the operation wholly innocent. If it shall prove, however, that the statements embodied in Mr. SPINOLA's report are substantially correct, the Legislature should take prompt and effectual measures to reform a system which has been so grossly abused. The fundamental principle of the present law,—which gives control of the Police to an independent Board,—is just and popular. What is now required is that this Board shall be really independent and honest in the discharge of its responsible duties.

The Situation in Mexico.

The revolutions which elsewhere in the world are the fruits of political speculation, in Mexico are purely pecuniary in their character. A voluntary subscription among capitalists of shrewdness and enterprise, very often sets them in motion; or political and ecclesiastical corporations embark in them as measures defensive of their sources of revenue; or a beggarly adventurer, adroitly backed, goes into the business upon a cunning calculation of the reluctant millions he may be able to extort from those who are presumed to have them to spare. The odds are, that the speculator, if ordinarily acute, will retire from the operation with a comfortable independence, if nothing more.

The latest revolution in Mexico is even more distinctly marked than is usual with this peculiarity. Gen. MIRAMON demonstrates upon Vera Cruz, in order that his accomplices may demonstrate upon the strong-boxes of opulent citizens wherever they can be found. All accounts agree in representing his force or siege train as wholly incommensurate to the attack upon a well fortified place, garrisoned with a sufficient army, inhabited by an unfriendly population, and with the sea behind them to furnish an open path for the reception of reinforcements, food and stores. When on the 15th of February he left the capital, but 1,500 men, with a handful of artillery, constituted his entire force. At the latest moment prior to the departure of the steamer it was not ascertained whether he had yet reached Puebla, eighty-five miles from the city of Mexico, nor was there any definite information that his ranks had been largely augmented. He was to leave that point on the 20th of February. This tardiness of movement, regarded together with the lateness of the season, and the fact that all the wealth poured into the military chest seems to bear so little fruit in the shape of men and means of war, confirm the impression that no operations upon Vera Cruz have been seriously contemplated; but that a plan so hopeful was broached, simply as a measure for swelling those exactions momentarily for the private gain of the conservative leaders. MIRAMON is merely repeating the policy which has enriched ZULOAGA in less than a year—which enriched the several predecessors of ZULOAGA, by expediting every method of transferring the property of his opulent fellow-countrymen from their coffers to his own.

It is, however, singularly unfortunate that, in the present instance, the means of exhaustion are applied at the same moment by foreign allies and the domestic chief. While MIRAMON, upon a saucy case of false pretences, is swindling the people out of their hoards, the fleets of England and France are engaged in the same experiment. Among the intelligence given in another column may be found a note of the conditions dictated to the Constitutional Cabinet at Vera Cruz, by the two foreign commanders; the most remarkable trait of which was the demand that, of the funds received from the high tariff imposed by their direction, all that did not go to the payment of their claims, should be sent to the City of Mexico to strengthen the resources of MIRAMON in his threatened attempt to recover Vera Cruz. Intervention could take no more offensive or oppressive shape. The convention, with a government sufficiently substantive to admit of solemn negotiations being conducted with it is required to embody a provision consigning the negotiator to suicide. It is needless to say that the Cabinet of President JUAREZ declined to accede to such a demand. The concession of duties almost prohibitory was of itself a disastrous measure, incurring, as it did, the hostility of that commercial interest which had previously been constant in its friendship to the liberal cause. To complete the ruinous act, by the additional concession demanded, was not to be thought of; and it is only to be wondered at that, in the ardor of the English interest for the Church party, the refusal was not followed by hostile measures.

Such is the tendency and effect of European intervention at Vera Cruz. It is distinctly an act of interference in the domestic concerns of an allied State; clearly such an interference, as the United States, by tradition and by policy, is bound to repel. That it will meet with any even the gentlest rebuke, is, however, beyond the most sanguine hope. Possibly, the newly-appointed Minister, Mr. MCLANE, unless bound hand and foot by his instructions, may solve the situation, by that recognition of the Liberal Executive, which, if vouchsafed a year ago, would unquestionably have restored peace to Mexico, and preserved the honor and good faith of this Government; but there is but little prospect of the mission obtaining a release from that halting, imbecile, indecisive influence, which appears to have paralyzed the foreign policy of this Administration. Mr. MCLANE will, however, add another witness, and more testimony to mischief, which that policy has entailed.

Sardinia and Austria.

The news from Europe by the *Jura*, the complexion of which can hardly be essentially affected by the mails of the *Europa*, now fully due at this port, points more clearly than any intelligence we have recently received, to a speedy and a warlike solution of the questions at issue between the civilization of Western Europe and the obstinate conventionalism of Austria. The English Government and the facile echoes of that Government in America persist in regarding the demonstrations of the French Emperor as superfluous and unprovoked assaults upon a quiet and stable order of things, accepted by the whole of Europe, and perfectly consistent with the peace, prosperity and progress of the European Continent. The Governments most nearly connected with Italy and the East take quite a different view of the matter. Turkey grows restive under the evident disposition of her Danubian Provinces to accept the French interpretation of the treaties of Paris as a guarantee of their own power of self-government, and Sardinia has virtually thrown down the glove to Austria, in defence of the right of Lombardy and Venice to say whether they will or will not consent any longer to lie upon their faces, bound hand and foot by the "settlements" of Vienna in 1815, at the mercy of a foreign and irresponsible authority.

The statements of the correspondents of the London *Times* are always to be received with considerable reservation when they affect the actual or prospective policy of the Piedmontese monarchy; for it is perfectly well known that the Administration of Lord DERBY and the English Conservatives in general agree in this, if in nothing else, with the party of Lord PALMERSTON and the *Times*, that they do not wish to see Sardinia assume a leading part in the drama of European politics. Nevertheless, the language recently used by the *Times* Correspondent at Turin in reference to the plans and purposes of King VICTOR EMMANUEL, is so explicit in itself, and so consistent with what we have already learned of the probable drift of affairs in Italy, that it cannot be passed over lightly in estimating the tendencies of European politics. The assertion now made, formally and with circumstantial precision, is that the King of Sardinia has resolved to invite war with Austria on his own responsibility; that, as the first of Italian sovereigns, he has resolved no longer to endure this torment of incipient revolution at his doors, and that he intends to assail the Austrians upon the Ticino and the Po, confident that if he fails himself to drive them before him into the Adriatic, France will come to his aid with her bayonets, and Russia with her diplomacy, while Prussia will be kept neutral by the fear of her tremendous Muscovite neighbor, and England by the liberal sympathies and the commercial interests of her people. The calculation is, on the face of it, safe, and at the same time brilliant. It is difficult to find, in the latest developments of European affairs, anything which can be considered seriously to threaten its success. German writers, like the Teutonic editor of the *Tribune*, who believe that victory belongs to the strongest fortresses, (forgetting that at the time of the glorious *Volk-schlacht*, at Leipsic, NAPOLEON I. was master of every considerable fortress in Germany,) may prophesy victory to Austria in such a collision from her possession of places like Mantua, Peschiera and Verona; but the truth is, that a Lombard war in 1859 will be decided in the open field, and that there Sardinia, strong in the mere sympathy of France, has little to fear from the physical force of her Austrian antagonist. All the arms which Sardinia can command she can bring at once into action. Austria, on the contrary, is beset within and without by ill-wishers, whom a single reverse must convert into open and formidable foes. Sardinia has the right, as a flourishing Italian State, to insist that the territories which bound her dominion shall cease to be nests of revolution and disorder. If France supports her in this urgency, Austria has nothing for it but to choose, and that speedily, between open hostilities and a complete concession of all that liberal Europe has asked for twenty years in vain.

The Sorrows of Congressmen.

We published a day or two since a long series of groans of various degrees of intensity from the Democratic Congressmen of this City, touching the dealings of the Brooklyn Navy-yard with their *protegés*. Judging from the fervid and impassionate language of these gentlemen in their addresses to Secretary TOUCEY, their sufferings during the past Winter must really have been severe, and common humanity requires us to express our sympathy with them. When so much of the mental peace of any respectable man depends on the overthrow of "FUNK, MURPHY and DOHERTY," and the triumph of JAMES MCGEE, JOSEPH SIMMONS, MERRYFIELD PHILIP, &c., as appears to have been the case with Mr. TAYLOR, we must confess that, if no principle were involved in the matter, and we presume there was not, our feelings also are enlisted against "FUNK, MURPHY, and DOHERTY." When in like manner the same gentleman asks, "in the name of the best Democrats in the Union, for this petty appointment," we confess, in spite of the strong family resemblance of the adjuration to the Mussulman fig-vending formula: "In the name of the Prophet, figs to sell!" we could hardly avoid wishing that the best Democrats in the Union might get the said "petty appointment." We should, also, if nobody but Secretary TOUCEY and the Democratic politicians had anything to say in the matter, be really gratified by TAYLOR's having the Engineer turned out, and MACLAY's having the Engineer kept in; by SICKLES having laborers employed from his District, and COCHRANE from his; by the "removal of KENNEDY" and "the appointment of JONES;" by, in short, the dismissal of everybody and the appointment of everybody; the employment of the whole Democratic Party in the Navy-yards at $1 50 a day, each man, if they desired it, and their dissensions could be healed in no other way.

We say this to show that we are animated towards these aggrieved gentlemen by the best possible spirit, and would not for worlds interfere with their comfort, if their comfort was the only thing to be considered; but, unfortunately, there is a wretched creature called the Public, or, in other words, the American nation, who is inevitably mixed up in these matters, who cannot be silenced, and who, in spite of his insignificance and contemptibility in the eyes of our Congressmen, must be heard on the subject of Navy-yard appointments. We really, strange as it may seem to Mr. COCHRANE, feel bound to say a word on his behalf, and respectfully to insinuate that his opinion touching the "Funks, Murphys and Dohertys" is entitled to attention. We have read through the correspondence and evidence on the subject of Navy-yard corruption, in the hope of finding some allusion, let it be ever so faint, to this person's existence, but in vain; he is utterly ignored from first to last. Not one appointment is asked for in his name, or for his interest; not one dismissal is urged for his benefit. The writers of the various remonstrances and complaints which lie before us do not even pay him the poor compliment of pretending to be jealous for his welfare. Hypocrisy is generally acknowledged to be a very despicable vice, but it at least evidences respect for virtue on the part of the hypocrites. Our Congressmen are not even hypocritical. They have got over the weakness of denouncing "FUNK, MURPHY and DOHERTY" on behalf of the nation. They denounce them on behalf of GEORGE TAYLOR, DANIEL E. SICKLES, JOHN COCHRANE, and other gentlemen of very much greater importance than the nation has been any time these ten years.

There is another point suggested by the "groans," which we cannot pass over in silence. The common herd of mortals is apt to fancy, or at least to hope, that the time of Members of Congress is largely occupied in the study of great public topics, in the elucidation of vexed questions of political economy, social science, jurisprudence and public law; that—before election day in particular—they are intensely absorbed in preparing to enlighten their constituents upon every subject which interests either their own district or the nation at large. We advise these amiable dreamers to correct these impressions by the light of the correspondence between our Congressmen and Secretary TOUCEY, upon which we have been commenting. What are the themes on which all the faculties of these gentlemen are bent? HORACE CLARK, we find, has been laboring, might and main, over the claims of ALEXANDER WARD to the post of master laborer or inspector of timber. On this momentous subject he has made various ineffectual attempts to obtain personal interviews with TOUCEY; in despair he writes a letter. GEORGE TAYLOR is devoted to the demolition of "FUNK, MURPHY and DOHERTY," by affidavit and otherwise, the "petty appointment" of COOPE, and the extinction of HERRICK. Mr. MACLAY labors that HERRICK may be retained; that half the master laborers in the Navy-yard may be selected from his district. Mr. WARD devotes his energies to the increase of stone-cutters. WARD, KELLY, COCHRANE, SEARING and MACLAY all join in drawing up an able State paper, addressed to the Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, solemnly calling on that gentleman to allow DANIEL KENNEDY, master stone-cutter, to appoint his own foreman, and close by a declaration that in "their opinion harmonious action between master and foreman will be best promoted by such a course." We hope this document will be carefully preserved. SICKLES labors on behalf of the joining interest. Posterity will learn with admiration that he solemnly protested against the conduct of ROMEO FRAGANZA in selecting no joiners from the SICKLES district. COCHRANE, in his letter of Nov. 8, 1858, gives the nature of his pursuits as a public servant for the half year previous. He says: "I have consumed six months journeying to and fro between this, (New-York,) Washington and the Navy-yard upon errands of piddling patronage of a dollar a day's amount." We recommend this noble spectacle to the consideration of all lovers of representative institutions throughout the world.

Congressional Chivalry.

The action of Congress, or, rather, the want of action by that body, on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, furnishes cheering evidence that Democracy has not entirely deluged the land with the low utilitarian ideas which are usually attributed to that abstruse social science. There still exists among us, and in considerable freshness, some of that high chivalric spirit which will not bide the biting of a thumb or the taking of the wall. The assembled wisdom of the United States, in Congress convened, fearlessly asserts the dignity of the country in the persons of its representatives, and insists, with a punctillio perfectly *rococo*, on its "privileges." Let no man laugh. Let no scornful mechanic, whose soul soars not above buttons, permit himself to smile, because, in the case now referred to, the assembled wisdom was divided against itself, and squabbling within the sacred circle of its own aristocratic democracy. The case, indeed, was a grave one. The troubles of Little Peddlington—the little-end and great-end dispute which shook the Kingdom of Lilliput to its very centre, were as nothing in comparison with the *vexatio questio* between the Senate and House of Representatives.

To put the least important feature in the case first, it may be as well to mention that there has existed, for some time past, a floating and vague idea that something was to be done for the Post-office. The expenses, in fact, of that establishment were in some way or other to be provided for by Congress, in failure of which provision the Department might have to be shut up—an event which, as it would touch the people a great deal more than it possibly could affect Congress, is of course sufficiently trivial to excuse much comment. Deferring, however, with the pliability for which Congress is favorably known everywhere, to the popular caprice in favor of a Post-office, the Senate took somewhat indirect means to provide for the disbursements of that establishment, and, in a manner as business-like as it was senatorial, sent in its "little bill" to the House. The latter body, acknowledging an influence similar to that which had actuated the Senate in regard to the popular requirement of a Post-office, nevertheless refused to act on the Senate bill, on the ground that the privileges of the House had been invaded by the higher body. The other department of the legislature, however, refusing to be outdone by the Senate in amiability and condescension, returned a counter-claim on the Senate in the shape of another little bill. The outraged dignity of the Senate refusing to consider a proposition which had evidently been intended to parody their own effort, treated the House bill with contumely, and, in return, declared the dignity of the Senate grossly hurt and insulted. This little game of harmless recreation was thus kept up until night brought the session to a close; and amid the almost incomprehensible mass of contradictory intelligence brought us by the telegraph, it would appear that the Post-office has not been provided for.

We scarcely think that any special benefit would be derived from going into the question far enough to inquire whether the dignity of the House or that of the Senate was the more important to be preserved. To us, who belong to the vulgar outside people, it would appear that the dignity of neither House as towards each other, could be of the smallest possible public consequence in comparison with the fact that the country must have a Post-office. Had it not been for the mock gravity with which gentlemen could amuse themselves at so late an hour of the last day's session in debating whether their privileges were or were not assailed, a bill might have been considered, and the Post-office disbursements might have been provided for without increasing the rates of postage or preserving the stupid and extravagant franking system. To Congress, however, and especially to the Senate, it appeared to be of more importance to attend to the demands of personal dignity than to those of the public service.

What the disputed privileges really are, it it would puzzle the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate,—to say nothing of the Sergeants-at-Arms, to define. The House, on the strength of a clause in the Constitution, which is doubtfully applicable to the point at issue, and regarding the Senate's amendments in the light of a "Money bill," refused to sustain a bill so amended, and if prescription were law, or if long conceded usage were all-sufficient authority, the House would be right in this position. But where such a claim rests only upon prescription and usage, or upon a forced reading of a dubious clause, it might have been judicious to waive it. On the other hand the Senate, after having once made an error, was of course obliged to persist in it, in order to preserve its dignity, bereft of which, indeed, that body would be nobody, and the United States, with or without a Post-office, would suffer with sympathetic humiliation, and be lost to themselves and the world forever.

We presume, however, that notwithstanding the inaction of Congress, the Post-office will still be enabled to carry and deliver letters, as usual, for a time. And, indeed, seeing that that establishment will have to cut down its expenses to the lowest possible point on all sides, it may be that the country will be the ultimate gainer by the transaction. At any rate, it will be agreeable to find out how little the Post-office can be made to subsist on when it has no money.

The New Minister to Mexico.

The President seems at last to have awakened to a sense of the condition into which our Mexican relations have been drifted by his extraordinary inactivity in the midst of the sharp contest now going on for supremacy between the factions of anarchy and monarchy in Mexico. He has allowed France and England to throw the weight of a great moral influence in behalf of the party of reaction, by compelling the Mexican people to see that the so-called Government of JUAREZ is wholly impotent to assert the laws of Mexico against foreign dictation, or to treat with foreign Powers on terms of forbearance and equality. He has permitted the long line of the Mexican frontiers on the northwest to burst out into the flames of Indian warfare, and has suffered our own contiminous territories to become involved in difficulties from which they can be relieved only by a series of costly and sanguinary conflicts. He has, in fact, looked quietly on upon the gradual development of half-a-dozen Floridas in New-Mexico and Arizona. But he has now resolved to interpose and to make his influence felt in the politics of our distracted neighbor; and he has taken a wise first step in the appointment as Minister to the "Halls of Montezuma" and whatever authority may be found therein, of Mr. ROBERT MCLANE, of Maryland. Mr. MCLANE is a man of character and ability; and it is understood that he will be accompanied by a Secretary of Legation not wholly incapable of the Spanish tongue, nor wholly unfamiliar with the characteristics of the Spanish-American race. These considerations alone would justify the doubts which in some quarters have been cast upon the nomination of Mr. MCLANE. But even the least wise of mankind sometimes blunder into wise actions, as fools and children are proverbially reported to blunder into truth; and whatever share of credit Mr. BUCHANAN may or may not deserve for making a good appointment at an important moment and to an important post, the country can well afford to concede to him even more than his just measure of praise in view of the urgent need we have of a Minister in Mexico who shall be a man as well as a Minister, and stronger in common sense than in the records of partisan achievement.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. BRISTOW's Testimonial benefit takes place to-morrow night at this house. The mammoth forces of the Harmonic and Philharmonic Societies have volunteered for the occasion. The programme, consequently, contains a number of choral and instrumental masterpieces, rarely enjoyed at one concert: Miss Brainerd, Madame Carodori, Miss Coleman, Mrs. Westervelt, Miss Rhemmio, Mr. Miranda, Mr. Mayer, Mr. Burke, Mr. Richard Hoffman, Mr. H. C. Timm, Mr. Wm. Mason, Mr. Aptommas, and other well-known artists will also assist.

NIBLO'S.—The successful and meritorious revival of "Cinderella," at this house, has been attended with the best managerial result—full houses. It will be repeated every night this week, with the usual variety of equestrian performances.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The great spectacular piece, called "The Veteran," will be repeated every night until further notice.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—"Our American Cousin" is still at home, and likely to remain so until the warm weather sets in.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—This new establishment will open for the season to-morrow evening. "*Un Changement du Main*, and *Un Monsieur qui prend la Mouche*" will be played. Several artists of good Parisian standing have been added to the Company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. EDDY, the indefatigable manager of this establishment, produces to-night SHAKESPEARE's tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra." The work has been in preparation for many weeks, and will be given with much gorgeousness. During the play a grand panorama of the Nile and ancient Egypt will be unrolled. The cast includes all the leading artists of the Company.

BOWERY THEATRE.—An entirely original comedy, by a celebrated author, entitled "Our English Cousin," will be produced to-night. The plot is said to turn upon the eccentricities of a Cockney exquisite who visits America thinking to astonish the natives. The subject will no doubt be wrought out in an interesting manner.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The distinguished Irish comedian, Mr. GARDINER COYNE, and his sister MARIAN, appear here to-night; also the tragedian, Mr. J. H. ALLEN. The pieces selected are the "Day after the Wedding," "Rory O'More," the "Fairy Star," and the "Irish Emigrant."

MATINEE.—Mr. and Mrs. VANDENHOFF, the talented elocutionists, give the first of a series of *matinées* to-day, at Dodworth's Saloon. The play of "The Lady of Lyons" is selected for the occasion.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—The great pantomime called "The Mystic Spell" is the special attraction here. The usual admirable selection of minstrelsy precedes this humorous production.

A Slaver Case—The Bark Laurens.

The case of the bark *Laurens*, seized at New-London, Connecticut, as a slaver, was on trial in the United States District Court at New-Haven last week. It had not been concluded on Saturday. The testimony is voluminous. The prosecution brings proof to show that the pretence of fitting out the ship as a whaler is set aside by the exposure of the character of her outfit. One witness, Captain PRENTISS, of New-London, testified that in fitting up the vessel Mr. HANNUM, of Boston, managed very differently from the general custom in regard to whalers; and when Mr. PRENTISS told him he had never seen anything like it, and did not understand it, he replied, "I understand it." CURTIS also, the Captain, put in an unusual amount of ballast.

The Collector required a bond of $2,000 before the ship's papers could be transferred to the Captain; and Mr. PRENTISS became bondsman for HANNUM, who said he sold the ship to CURTIS, showing a bill of sale for $10,000, while the ship and outfit cost $18,000. The Collector, however, was not satisfied, as CURTIS had no bonds, and CURTIS went to New-York for the money to deposit with the Collector. Just before he left the ship was seized.

A list of the medicines procured, made out in Spanish, was produced, and Dr. JACKSON, surgeon of the United States Navy, testified that they were of a nature adapted to the diseases of negroes, of which he had had experience on the African coast. On slavers negroes are especially liable to bowel complaints and diarrhœa. He noticed in the bill for extra medicines *thirty pounds of Epsom salts*, a very large quantity, and other medicines adapted to the diseases to which the negroes would be subject.

Commander FOOTE, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard testified that when on the African coast in command of the brig *Perry*, cruising for the prevention of the Slave-trade, he took three slavers, and found no irons or money on board. He spoke of the usual outfit of slavers, and especially of rice as a suitable article of food for a cargo of slaves. (The *Laurens* had a large quantity of rice on board.) The flag of the *Laurens* shown in court was unusually large for a signal flag, the largest he had ever seen, and could be seen three or four miles, and her charts of the coast of Africa were large enough to navigate along the shore with.

Whaling captains testified that the *Laurens* was not properly equipped for a whaler. Of lances, for example, she had seven old and seven new ones; she would have needed in the whaling business at least forty or fifty. Of the various articles of the harpoon *genus* she had in all but forty-four, and for a voyage of less time than would be necessary to fill a ship of that size with oil she would have needed at least 100. A copper cooler was indispensable to a whaler; she had none. A try-kettle of about 250 gallons was necessary; she had none; and the only kettle that could be used for that purpose held only 160. She had fifty pounds of oakum; whalers never took any, as they had abundant time on the outward trip; she had a quantity of deck buckets, new, which whalers never take, as the cooper has nothing else to do on the outward voyage but to supply them. Another suspicious point was the amount of fresh water taken, and the manner in which it was stored. Whalers always have to have their oil casks salted to preserve them, as fresh water would rot them in warm latitudes. The *Laurens* had an unusual supply of fresh water, but her casks were not salted, showing that they could not have been intended for oil. Capt. HOLT went over the list of articles found on the *Laurens*, and showed in detail that she was wholly unfit, in her preparations, for a whaler.

Obituary.

DEATH OF MR. MARRON.—The death of JOHN MARRON, Esq., Third Assistant Postmaster-General, which took place last Friday at Washington, will cause a very wide regret. Mr. MARRON has for many years, and under several Administrations, held his place, and had the practical guidance of the financial affairs of the Postal Department. An efficient officer, a warm and reliable friend, and a man of blameless life, his sudden death is a matter both of public and personal regret.

Mr. Sherman Croswell, formerly of the Albany *Argus*, died at New-Haven, March 4, at the age of 56. He was a native of Hudson, N. Y., graduated at Yale in 1822, studied for the law, was admitted to the Bar in New-Haven in 1826, and in 1831 removed to Albany, where he was associated with Edwin Croswell, Esq., in the editorial management of the Albany *Argus*, from which he finally retired in 1855. He soon after removed to New-Haven, where, after a protracted illness, he died.

The Paris *Presse* recently made an erroneous announcement of the death of General d'Hondetot, formerly Aide-de-camp to Louis Philippe. The funeral ceremonies which really took place, were those of the Count d'Hondetot, brother of the General, formerly Prefect of Dyle under the first Empire, Prefect of Calvados under the Restoration, Peer of France, member of the Legislative Corps and of the Class of Fine Arts of the Institute. The Count d'Hondetot was grandson of the celebrated Madame d'Houdetot whom J. J. Rousseau has mentioned so often in his *Confessions*. The General conducted the funeral of his brother, who died at the age of 80 years.

The booksellers of Boston held a public meeting on Saturday to express their sorrow at the death of Mr. Charles Sampson, of the well-known publishing firm of Phillips, Sampson & Co.

WRECK OF A SLAVER AT PORTO RICO.—SUICIDE OF THE CAPTAIN.—Captain KNOX, of the brig *Princess Jane*, from Mayaguez, and Captain STAPLES, of the schooner *Mohawk*, from Ponce, P. R., report that a Spanish bark from the Coast of Africa, with 850 negroes on board, while attempting to effect a landing, had gone ashore, about the 6th ult., on a reef on the east end of the island, and went to pieces, and it was reported that the Captain of the slaver had committed suicide. The authorities immediately dispatched a Government steamer to her, but she had not returned at the time of the departure of the above vessels.

Baltimore Exchange, March 4.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A PAWNBROKER IN TROUBLE.—W. J. JACKSON, the well-known pawnbroker, made complaint at the City Hall Police Court on Saturday against ARTHUR DONNELLY, carpet dealer, No. 98 Bowery, whom he charges with having defrauded him out of $20 under false pretences. It appears from the statements of the respective parties that Mr. DONNELLY desired to obtain a loan of $1,000 for thirty days, and that Mr. JACKSON was equally desirous of furnishing the money provided he got $100 interest for the same, and security for double the amount loaned. Through the medium of a broker the mutually-desirous parties were brought together, when a bargain was struck, Mr. JACKSON paid $20 down to bind it, and took a bill of sale of $2,000 worth of Mr. DONNELLY'S stock in trade. At this point the parties separated, and it is from this point that they tell separate and conflicting stories. Mr. JACKSON says that the property of which he took a bill of sale is not worth anything like $2,000, and that false representations were made by Mr. DONNELLY as to its value; while DONNELLY says that it is worth that amount, and that no false representations were made in the matter. However the case may be, Mr. JACKSON got sick of his bargain soon after he made it, and called upon DONNELLY to refund the $20, which he refused to do, and hence the complaint. The Court suggested to the defendant that as it was a small sum he had better refund it, but the defendant declined doing so, intimating that the same consideration should have prevented the complainant from making the charge. By this time the lawyers had got interested in the quarrel, and as there could be no further hope of settlement, the case was set down for a hearing on Saturday next.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION.—The various Civic Societies intending to celebrate St. Patrick's Day, by a parade, have chosen Mr. JAS. SANDFORD, Marshal, and adopted a resolution to the effect that the body of the procession will form on East Broadway, the right resting on Grand-street; then to march along East Broadway to Chatham-square, up Chatham, through the east gate of the Park, where it will pass in review before His Honor the Mayor and the Members of the Common Council. It is understood that the Hibernian Universal Benevolent Society do not intend to parade on the 17th, but will give a dinner. The Laborers' Union Benevolent Society, numbering over 5,000, have not yet intimated an intention to join the procession. The Societies that have sent in delegates, are the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Barry Benevolent Society, Longshoremen, Quarryman's Union Protective Society, St. James' Catholic Total Abstinence Society, Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society, Benevolent United Sons of Erin, Irish American Benevolent Society, Ancient Order of Hibernians

FOR SALE.

W. L. SEYMOUR'S
REAL ESTATE LIST.
FOR SALE,
AT THROG'S NECK,

Several splendid building sites, varying from 6 to 12 acres, situated on high ground, and commanding unsurpassed views of the Sound. The quantity of fruit and shade trees already on this property render it very desirable for country residences. Maps and plans can be seen at my office.

LAKE MAHOPAC.

A comfortable little farm and residence, very retired, fitted for a Summer retreat for a small family, situated within two miles of the Lake, with good roads.

PEEKSKILL.

A beautiful spot of 14 acres on Lake Marion, situated on the Lake Mahopac road; fine house containing 13 rooms, well shaded, abundantly fruited, and having everything attractive both for comfort and elegance. House furnished, has splendid paintings selected in Italy, together with every convenience. Two span of finely matched horses. Also, carriages, farming utensils, cows, poultry, &c. Will be sold on easy terms.

Also, a splendid comfortable residence in the village, within about ten minutes walk of the dépôt.

SING SING.

A brick house and 6 acres, between Sing Sing and Scarborough, 1 mile from each station. The grounds well laid out and have an abundance of fruit.

TARRYTOWN.

A very handsome brick house, built in the most substantial manner, with almost every convenience of a city house, finely situated on high ground and commanding a fine view of the Hudson River.

Also, several desirable residences, varying from ¾ to 30 acres.

YONKERS.

House, with 20 acres, 1 mile from dépôt	$50,000
House, with 1 acre	10,500
House, with 1 acre	14,000
House, with ¾ of an acre	8,000
House, with 1 acre	18,000
20 acres	11,000
House, with ¾ of an acre	12 500
House, with ½ an acre	6,500
House, with 1 acre	15,000
House, with 3 acres	20,000
House, with 27 acres	22,000
House, with 2½ acres	13,000

Together with smaller places varying from $4,500 up, most of them commanding good views of the River and Palisades. Also, several residences furnished and unfurnished.

HUDSON PARK.

Three acres, with a front of 550 feet on the River, grounds well laid, large house fitted up with every city convenience, gas, water, bath-room, water closets, &c. Parlors, dining-room and hall frescoed. A fine picture of the house and grounds may be seen at this Office.

CROTON DAM.

Valuable mill property with good water-power, good dwelling house and 35 acres of land. This is one of the best paying mills in the County and is now doing a first-rate business. The property will be sold separate or together.

STRATFORD, Conn.

A two story and basement cottage house, containing 9 rooms, all good size, has verandah all around the house; about ¾ of an acre of ground. This is one of the prettiest little places in the village, situated about 5 minutes' walk from the dépôt.

Also, a comfortable two-story house with 78 acres of good land, lying right on the water, being a fine bathing ground. This property will be sold very reasonably.

JAMAICA, L. I., 22 acres	$ 4,400
JAMAICA, L. I.—House, with 8 acres, or 122 lots	7,500
FLUSHING—House, with 35 acres	35,000
OYSTER BAY—House, with 73 acres	11,000
HUNTINGTON—House, with 11 acres	5 500
NEW ROCHELLE—House, with 5½ acres	14,000
CRUGER'S—House, with 30 acres	30,000
FORDHAM—House, with 3½ acres	9.000
FORDHAM—15 acres per acre.	1,500
PLAINFIELD, N. J.	4,000
HUDSON CITY, N. J.	4,000
MADISON, N. J.—40 acres and house	9.000
BERGEN POINT, N. J—9 acres and house	25,000
HAVERSTRAW—103 acres per acre.	80
NYACK—Fruit farm 25 acres	10,000
STAMFORD, Conn.	8.000
RED HOOK	7,000
KINGSTON—100 acres	12,000

Together with the above I have places of from 1 to 50 acres, at desirable localities. Also, furnished or unfurnished places to rent or lease. Full particulars will be given if desired by addressing either by letter or personally,

W. L. SEYMOUR,
No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS four-story English basement house in 29th-st., not far from 5th-av.; price $20,000. One-half, if desired, would be allowed to remain on bond and mortgage, and a country place, near the City, worth from $5,000 to $7,000, or other property, would be taken in part payment. Apply to ANDREW E. McGLYNN, No. 74 Beaver st,

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE, No. 1 GRAMERCY Park, corner 21st-st.; lot 26½x100 feet. House 70 feet deep, with a library extension on the first floor. The house was built for the present owner and occupant in the best manner, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, and has recently been repaired throughout, and is in perfect order. It is in every respect a first-class house of its size. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage if desired. For permission to see it and terms, apply at No. 63 Beekman-st., second floor; or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN!—NOS. 171 AND 173 Suffolk-st., near Houston, a brick front two story and attic house in No. 171; a four-story brick building in No. 173 and a three story brick in rear of both. Could all be readily altered into dwellings to bring a large rent. Ground 46 by 100 feet; leasehold 12 unexpired with two renewals of 21 years each. Price $1,500. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FURNISHED 3-story brown-stone basement house and lot in East 33d-st. Also, for sale, three lots on the westerly side of 2d-av., distant 20 feet 6½ inches southerly from 83d-st., each 25 feet 6½ inches by 102 feet 2¾ inches. Also, four lots on the northeast corner of Fulton and Grand avs., Brooklyn, containing together 80 feet front on Fulton-av., and running through to Putnam-av. Also, two lots in the same block, at northwest corner of Fulton-av. and Dowing-st., containing in front on Fulton-av. 63 feet 3 inches, and on Downing-st., 83 feet 5 inches. Apply to WM. P. FOWLERS, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT house, No. 38 West 23d-st., modern basement, built for Dr. Halsted by Messrs. Bases, as mason, and Gardner, carpenter of his own best materials, and is one of the best built houses in the City, and will bear examination; the locality is unsurpassed, being opposite the elegant residences of Messrs. Cutting, Marshall and Schenerhorn. Will be sold on favorable terms. For cards of admission, and further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., THE TWO-story and attic brick house, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, with conservatory attached, carriage house, and with about one acres of land, tastefully laid out, about three quarters of a mile from the railroad dépôt. Apply to C. H. O'HARA, on the premises; or to B. T. SEALEY, No. 34 Liberty-st.; or PHELPS & PALMER, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ROLLING mill and four dwelling-houses, office and blacksmith shop for real estate or merchandise. The mill has a full set of machinery for making all kinds of iron and steel; also, three large steel furnaces, capable of making sixty tons steel per month. For further particulars, inquire of A. HAWKINS, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS.—A handsome Gothic dwelling, situated on the banks of the Hudson River, formerly owned and built by Capt. James C. Luce. A perfect gem. Five minutes walk from the dépôt. Complete in every respect; handsome grounds. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 73 Fulton-st., from 11 to 2, or in the evening at No. 199 West 33d-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and under-cellar brick house, next to the corner of South 6th and 8th sts.; also the three-story and under-cellar brick house, No. 10 South 4th-st.; both fitted up with all the modern improvements, ranges, chandeliers, water, &c., in complete order. Terms easy. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE—IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART of Brooklyn, a large double house, eight full lots, brick stable, cow-house, &c., one block north of Fulton-av. cars. Apply on the premises, in Putnam-av., between Classon-av. and Butler-st., or No. 50 Dey-st., New-York. CHARLES PARKER.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT NO. 118 VARick-st., between Dominick and Broome sts., with stable in the rear. The lot is 24 feet 6 inches by 100 feet. This property is well calculated for a bakery, milkman or butcher's stand. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Buildings, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS English basement house in West 29th st., near the 5th-av., with or without furniture. 21x65; lot half the block. Price with furniture, $82,000; without, $21,000. Apply on the premises No. 31, between 9 and 11 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK BUSINESS PROPerty. Two large lots, with beautiful brick buildings, paying a large interest and rapidly increasing in value; west side 3d-av., between 51st and 52d sts. Inquire of J. BELL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 56 East 21st-st., north side, between Broadway and 4th av. House 26x65, lot 96.2. All modern improvements, and built in best manner. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY House No. 109 West 14th-st., complete in every respect, with stable attached, having a front of 37 feet, and comprising nearly two lots of ground. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

CHICAGO.—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EMcgrire-slip and South Branch, 200 feet water front, occupied for lumber yards, &c., with tracks connecting with the railroads leaving out of the city. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine place, 29th st., between 8th and 9th ave.; the house has hot and cold water to the third story, the premises, from 2 to 6 o'clock.

40 ACRES OF FINE LAND ON THE Sound, 2 miles from the village of Rye, with extensive water front. Will be sold in a body or divided to suit purchasers; very eligible building sites on it. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE
BY ANDREW E. McGLYNN.

No. 151 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.	$8,000
No. 142 West 38th-st., brick	$7,500
Brown-stone house in West 42d-st., on a corner, stylish and beautifully located	$11,000
Brown-stone house in West 45th-st., perfectly new, with all modern improvements	$16,000
Two new brick houses, well finished, on 45th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., each	$6,000
Two very neat cottage houses, perfectly new, brick, each	$5,000
Two brick cottage houses, Nos. 185 and 187 East 26th-st., each	$1,500
A large house and six lots on 54th and 55th sts., between Broadway and 7th-av	$24,000
At Manhattanville, a large new house, with Croton, gas, &c., together with 40 lots and a water privilege of 226 feet front on the Hudson River	$30,000
Also, the valuable property northeast corner 125th-st. and 8th-av., consisting of four full lots and two fine buildings, now occupied as a stopping place, and known as the "Adriatic"	$12,000

All the above will be sold on easy terms.

Also, valuable tenement property for sale and exchange.

Also, several building lots up town and in Brooklyn for sale and exchange for improved property. Also, desirable building sites for sale at High Bridge, Hudson Park, Spuyten Duyvel, Fort Hamilton, Pelhamville, and Elizabeth, N. J. Several country residences near the City for sale.

ANDREW E. McGLYNN,
No. 74 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

A first-class brick three-story dwelling-house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; house 36 by about 40 feet; very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 30 by 150; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LAPHAM, Nos. 26 and 28 Ferry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
That beautiful residence No 119 Willow-st.,
With 2, 3 or 4 lots, with stable privilege.
Has all the modern conveniences.
Terms easy.
Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN HOUSES, VIZ: TWO of those elegant, new, small three-story brick houses on St. Mark's-av., just south of Fulton-av.; price, $4,000; also, three of those beautiful block of frame cottages on Canton-st., just north of Fulton-av.; price $3,500; also, the fine three story Philadelphia brick houses, Nos. 130 Canton-st., and 11 Lafayette-av.; prices, $6,000 and $6 500. These houses are within a few steps of the Fulton-av. cars, contain gas and Nassau water, and are in an exceedingly popular and healthy location; terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau-st. New-York, or mornings and evenings at No. 19 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, near the premises.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kellogg, four brown stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 2d-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, 38 by 60, and grounds, south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court; also the brown stone house, No. 68 1st-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling, east side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above property are first-class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are frescoed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in VanBrunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,600 to 2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c., also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $350 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixths remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. K. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls three story, 35 by 42 feet, brick building, finished in one large room, covering the entire of each flour; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY and attic brick house No. 5 West Washington-place, south side, second door from the square. The house is 21x46 feet, in splendid order throughout, and replete with all the modern improvements. The location is very desirable. Two thirds of the purchase money can remain if required. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., or Messrs. BUCKLIN & CRANE, No. 80 Front-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone, English basement house No. 34 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., a three-story corner brick house, with vaulted cellar, cistern in the yard, stable and two brick shops, together with two lots of ground. Stages from Penn-slip and Grand st. ferries running every fifteen minutes to front of the house. Terms easy. For further particulars apply at No. 64 Nassau-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST., in the VIIth Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub-cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented, to only one family. Apply to PRESTON SHELDON, No. 92 Market-slip.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY seat of about 3 acres on the Hudson River, not above Hastings, and worth about $12 000, a house and three lots on President-st., between Court and Clinton, Brooklyn. The house is 37½x50 feet, and one of the finest and handsomest in Brooklyn. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 91 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY IN VITH WARD.—THE lots No. 28 City Hall-place and No. 35 Park-st., each about 24x80, and together forming one lot 180 feet in depth, with a front on each street. The widening and extending Reade and Duane sts., it is supposed, will increase very much the value of this property. For particulars apply at No. 39 William-st., room No. 4, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x160 feet, five stories high. Water is connected a twenty-five horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting. No. 67 Crosby-st., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRSTclass four-story brown-stone house in 21st-st., near 5th-av.; has all the modern improvements and in perfect order; a smaller house, or good City lots, would be taken in part payment. Apply to JOHN WAITE, No. 912 Broadway, or address WM. DAY, Box 772 Post-office.

FOR SALE—NO. 118 EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very neat, modern three-story brick house with high stoop, marble mantels, Croton water, bath, gas, speaking-tubes and dumb waiter. For further particulars and cards of admission, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET, near 5th-av., a first-class house, built in the very best manner, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, address N. C., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST., in the VIIth Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub-cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented, to only one family. Apply to PRESTON SHELDON, No. 92 Market-slip.

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FOR SALE—FAR UP TOWN, NEAR THE 2d-av., a small new brick house, conveniently arranged with vestibule door, marble mantels, Croton water, gas, &c., arranged to be economically heated; can be bought for a price of which the interest and taxes will not exceed $300. Apply at No. 397 4th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP, attic, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, 42x25½ feet, with modern improvements; and lot No. 38 East 11th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; size of lot 25x100 feet; price, $9,000; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of E. C. DUTCHER.

$3,500 FOR A GENTEEL 3-STORY brick house and lot, with high basements and sub-cellar, five blocks from ferries, in Williamsburg, No. 2 Fillmore-place, between 5th and 6th sts., near Grand. Terms easy.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT country seat and farm of 130 acres in Orange County. The dwelling is unusually well built, in Italian style and commands a prospect of rare beauty and extent. Sketch, &c., at 51 Liberty-st. C. H. OLIVER.

FOR SALE.—CANAL STREET.—LOT ON THE north side, between Broadway and Elm-st., belonging to Perkins estate will of Ann Jay, dec'd, as tenants in common. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 34 PIKE-ST.—THIS IS A FIRST class house, 27 feet front, three stories high, with all the modern improvements. Apply to PRESTON SHELDON, No. 47 Pike-st., or 92 Market-slip.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES, AT Astoria, L. I., with gardens. Terms easy. Also building sites with building loans. Apply to H. L. RIKER, 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD VAcant lots, two houses Nos. 264 and 266 East 14th-st., between Avenues A and B, with 19 stables in the rear. Rent of houses and stables $2,000 per annum. Inquire from 7 to 8 o'clock, P. M., of R. J. LAW, No. 305 3d-st.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—Several first-class houses, in good locations; will be sold cheap for cash. Also one country residence. Apply to JAS. M. COBURN, No. 122 West 34th-st., or to ROBT. M. COBURN, No. 164 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 320 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton ave. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 60 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK.—AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON TUESday, the 15th inst., 46 lots on the 5th-av. and 104th, 105th and 106th sts., opposite the Central Park, are to be sold at the Merchants' Exchange. Wall-st., by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. Maps with the terms, &c., are to be obtained at their office, No. 7 Broad-st.; a fine opportunity for friends to locate together. At 101st-st. and the 5th-av., (less than ten minutes' walk from the lots) is the splendid and almost unbounded view from the Park. This is the place visitors must go to who want to obtain a nearly endless scene of water, islands, woods, farms, &c.

TO EXCHANGE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSES.—Three first-class houses on 105th-st., near 5th-av., and one on Murray Hill, will be exchanged for vacant lots or first-class improved country property. Also, unincumbered improved farm near New-York to exchange for a western farm.

DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame house No. 132 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn; lot 25x100; house 25x26, with extension 12x15; 13 rooms, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 M., on Thursday, the 10th inst., by ADRIAN H. MULLER.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR to let near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

LOTS WANTED—IN THE UPPER PART OF the City, below 50th-st., and near the North River, (about 12 lots adjoining.) Address, stating particulars, location and terms, Box No. 2 548, Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., A DESIRABLE residence, for a party doing business in New-York, within five minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex and Centre-street Dépôts. The buildings is brick, containing large parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen and back kitchen on first floor, making a depth of ninety feet, with five rooms and bath room on second floor; water and gas in the house, and cellar with dry cement bottom under the whole. The lot is 50 feet front by 138 feet deep, and contains the finest varieties of fruit, namely: Pears plums, cherries, apricots, peaches, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and currants in abundance; in a good neighborhood and a desirable residence. Price $7,000; $3,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to N. BARLOW, No. 138 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers. Its location is not excelled by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk of either dépôt, and the view of the river unsurpassed. The house is 40x40, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other improvements consist of carriage house, stable, poultry house, double green-house (well filled with choice plants), and summer house. The grounds are well stocked with choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 30 Nassau-st., and No. 66 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH NORWALK, CT.—Forty-two miles from New-York—A beautiful country residence, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt of the New-York and New Haven Railroad, also steamboat landing; the location is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of Long-Island Sound, Norwalk Harbor, and the village of South Norwalk. The place is well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, with a well of never-failing water; the house is nearly new, containing thirteen rooms, with one and a half acres of ground. Possession first of April. For particulars inquire of WM. T. CRAW, South Norwalk, or the subscriber at Danbury.

AVERY B. RAYMOND.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in the suburbs of the city of Newark, N. J., on the corner of Orange and Fairmount-ave., with between one and two acres of land, on which there is about 200 fruit trees, a good well of water, carriage-house, &c. The dwelling is a 1½ story cottage, about 30 feet square, with a dining-room and kitchen about 20x30 feet. It is situated in a good neighborhood, and has a view of the surrounding country for many miles. Price $6,300. Inquire of or on the premises, of SAYRE, Newark, N. J., wharf adjoining N. J. Railroad bridge.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, OR would be exchanged for one or two good houses or vacant lots in New-York, situate at Ravenswood, near the ferry landing. The house is cottage style and large; has all the modern improvements; hot and cold water, gas, furnace, &c. The lot is 200 feet front on the water and running 600 feet to the main street, and is beautified with ornamental trees and shrubbery, as well as a good supply of choice fruit; is a very desirable place for any person looking to be within thirty minutes of Wall-st. and at the same time enjoy all the comforts and beauties of a rural home. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—A COMmodious mansion at Flushing, suitable for a large family, first-rate boarding-house, academy or institute; facing the river, 15 minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt, pleasantly retired, with large yard outbuildings and all conveniences. It is 50 feet by 40, two stories, besides high basement, 12 rooms, a piazza of 100 feet on front and side. Possession given immediately.

WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, L. I.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, for a house in New-York or Brooklyn, a very desirable five-acre lot on Finger board-road, adjoining the property of Mr. Hood. The ground is handsomely wooded with oak and maple, and by a gentleman of taste might be made one of the most picturesque spots on the Island. For further particulars apply at the office of C. BARTLETT, No. 166 Broadway, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

TO LET—AT THROG'S NECK, ON THE ROAD to Fort Schuyler, the residence of Alfred Seaton, Esq., a house with twelve rooms, partly furnished, with garden and stables, being on high ground, having a fine view and convenient to churches, schools and Post-office; will be let for six months if application is made soon. Rent $100. Apply to ANDREW SINDLAY, No. 121 Nassau st., room No 24, or to ROBERT FINDLAY, on the premises.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHed, or would exchange for a house in this City, a desirable house; it contains 13 rooms, besides cellars and kitchen, and has a 1 the modern improvements; there is nearly half an acre of ground, with choice fruits, &c.; three minutes' walk from the Glenwood Dépôt. Inquire of S. JONES, No. 11 Chambers-st.

COTTAGES TO LET—ON THE NORTH SHORE of Staten Island—one on Castleton-av., built of brick, two stories with basement and attic—furnace, range, and pure spring water brought into the basement; stone stables, and two acres of land handsomely laid out; one small furnished cottage near the shore road. Apply to the subscriber, No. 40 Exchange-place.

EDWARD BEMENT.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Hastings, in a pleasant and healthy location, about one hour's ride from the City, and 1½ miles from Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing, with orchard, small fruits, and a few acres of land. Also, to let, two small cottages in the vicinity of the above. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner Greenwich and Dey sts.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A HANDsome cottage, barn and about two acres of ground within five minutes' walk of the Neptune Hotel and steamboat landing. It is bounded on the South by the water, and has a fine view of the Sound. Inquire of Capt. PECK, adjoining the premises, or of HENRY R. MORGAN, No. 291 2d av.

FOR SALE AT NORWALK, CONN.—A beautiful, neat, newly-built, and eligibly-located cottage house, with a barn, and about one acre of good land. For sale by Wiggin, and on accommodating terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st., or to VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ON THE EAST Bank of the Hudson, a large first-class mansion, built in the best manner, having every modern convenience of gas, water, &c., together with ten acres of land. From this place there is a most beautiful and commanding view of the River and surrounding country. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET—COUNTRY-PLACE—A LARGE DOUBLE square house, pleasantly situated on the East River, foot of 75th-st., with about 2½ acres of garden and lawn. The house is one of the best on the river, and is in good order. Plenty of wood and fruit trees around the house. Possession immediately. Apply to T. C. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET AT NEW ROCHELLE—WITHIN two minutes walk of the Dépôt, a very commodious residence, with or without furniture, at present occupied by the subscriber, containing all the modern improvements, together with about 10 acres of land well stocked with fruit. For further particulars apply to GEORGE LOCKWOOD, Nos. 36 and 38 Barclay-st., or upon the premises.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY COUNtry place, a cottage and 1 seven acres of ground including a fine garden with fruit, in the town of Norwalk; lot one mile from the bridge on the down town road, only two hours' from the City. For particulars, inquire of FERDINAND ST JOHN LOCKWOOD, Norwalk, Conn., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND One mile from Vanderbilt's Landing—It contains eight rooms, exclusive of kitchen and servants' rooms, and is in perfect order. Attached is half an acre of ground, with stable and fine spring of water. Rent $350. Address L. E. L., Box No 1,275 Post Office.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A GOTHIC COTTAGE, NEARLY new, with 8 rooms and a small garden, at the Bergen dépôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, only 20 minutes from New-York. Price $4,500; half the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JAMES R. DAY, No. 60 Cortlandt st., New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT ASTORIA—A first-class modern built house, with about three-quarters of an acre of land, ornamented with evergreen hedges, fine trees, garden, and a variety of very choice fruit. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A HOUSE, with three acres of land, commanding a fine view of the village and river. The place is well stocked with fruit trees, shrubbery, garden fruits, &c. For particulars apply to P. FLAGLER, on the premises, or to P. P. FLAGLER, No. 220 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, a large and commodious house fronting the Green to Bloomfield, comprising about two acres of land, with garden and orchard, and out-buildings. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, or to MOSES W. DODD, No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—TWO LARGE and one small house, with carriage-house, half an acre of land, good shade and fruit trees, gas in; five minutes from Glenwood dépôt. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, on the premises, Warburton-av.

$800 A YEAR.—TO RENT AT WHITESTONE, a fine, large double house, with vegetable garden which covers between one and two acres; ice-house, carriage-house, &c. For particulars apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

FLUSHING, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The cottage and any part of thirty-five acres, known as the "Wright Farm," five minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt. Apply at No 36 William-st., second floor.

TO LET—AT RYE, A DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, containing 18 rooms, a new carriage-house, stables for four horses, &c., &c., or will be sold cheap. Inquire of R. GOODMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—COTTAGES WITH GARDENS, AT Astoria, L. I. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

SEVERAL FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdences to rent, from the 1st of April next, for seven months, for a year, or for a term of years. They are of medium size and in good order, situated in the township of Scarsdale, Westchester County, 17 or 18 miles from 5th-st., New-York, by either the Harlem or New-Haven Railroads, and from 1 to 2 miles east of the Scarsdale dépôt on the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ to 3 miles west of the Mamaroneck dépôt on the New-Haven Railroad, in a remarkably healthy, pleasant neighborhood. The subscriber only proposes to rent a small quantity of land with each house, embracing vegetable garden, grounds around the buildings, which are well supplied with shade and fruit trees, and stabling for horses and carriages. The houses contain on the first floor a parlor, dining-room and hall; second floor, 3 bed-rooms and hall, and a finished room in the attic. In wing adjoining, a kitchen, wash-room, milk-room and servants' room above. Cellars under main house. Rent $500, with the amount of land mentioned. If desired, a larger quantity of land may be had, as the houses are located on the Scarsdale Farms, which contain 450 acres of high rolling land, embracing distant and extensive views of Long Island Sound and the Palisades on the North River. It is the intention, from time to time, to build villas to rent as above, or sell villa sites varying in size from 15 to 50 acres, to persons who may wish to build, but in no other way will the land be disposed of. A map, with full description, can be seen daily, at J. H. GIFFING'S Office, No. 5 Tryon Row, between 1 and 2 o'clock, where appointments may made to see the premises in company with the subscriber.

L. G. MORRIS.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, on the East River, about 10 miles from the City, 2½ miles from Harlem Bridge. The place consists of 14 acres of land, divided into pasturage, lawn, with rich and ample shrubbery, and garden. The out-buildings consist of stable, carriage-house, barn, shed, poultry-house and yard, ice house, &c. The house has four large rooms on first floor and eight bedrooms, with ample closets, pantries and store-rooms; also, laundry, bath-room, water-closet &c. Rent of whole, with the furniture, $1,400.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
PARTITION SALE
OF 83
VERY DESIRABLE LOTS AND GORES,
ON MADISON AND 9TH AVENUES AND 54TH-STREET,
NEAR THE
CENTRAL PARK.

54TH-STREET IS GRADED, from the 8th to the 9th avenues, with curb and gutter stones set therein.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, New-York:

9TH-AVENUE—7 full lots and 1 gore lot, on the westerly side of the 8th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., including the southwest corner of 54th-st. and 8th-av.

54TH-STREET—24 full lots, being the entire front on the southerly side of 54th st., from the 8th to the 9th avs., with

2 gore lots in the rear of the above.

9TH-AVENUE—5 full lots and 1 gore lot on the easterly side of the 9th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., including the southwest corner of 54th st. and 9th-av.

9TH-AVENUE—2 full lots and 1 gore lot on the easterly side of the 9th-av., between 54th and 55th sts., including the northeast corner of 54th-st. and the 9th-av.

54TH-STREET—21 gore lots on the northerly side of 55th-st., being nearly the entire front from the 8th to the 9th avs.

All of the above-described lots are well located, and in a situation for immediate improvement, being in the vicinity of valuable buildings, of a most desirable grade, and free from rock, with sewers, Croton water and gas pipes in the adjacent avenue; and resolutions have been introduced in the City Councils to extend them through 54th st. from the 8th to the 9th avs.

60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years at 6 per cent. interest.

The title of the above-described property is now held direct from the original grantees, being one of the oldest on the Island of New-York, and belonging to the estate of Jacob Harsen, deceased.

Maps and other particulars can be obtained at the Auctioneer's, No. 14 Pine-st.

AUCTION NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 220 Broadway, thankful for past favors, respectfully solicits of the public a renewal of their patronage during the coming season. An experience of ten years in the auction business in this City enables us to speak with confidence of our facilities and ability to serve our patrons. To parties about breaking up housekeeping, and not wishing an auction at their own house, the subscriber will pay in cash a liberal price for their furniture, and remove it for sale elsewhere. We open the Spring campaign with a public sale on TUESDAY, (to-morrow,) March 8, at 10½ A. M., of all the contents of the elegantly-furnished private residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. The furniture in this house is in fine condition, of the best description, and to be sold to close a consignment. Catalogues at the house only, on the morning of sale. Also, we shall sell, on THURSDAY, March 10, the rich rosewood and imported furniture of No. 19 University-place, near Washington Parade Ground. Particulars on Wednesday morning. For the benefit of parties living at a distance, we subjoin a partial list of articles from the catalogue of sale in Clinton-place, both for the remark that the assortment, which is very elegant and large, can only be appreciated by being seen.

In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension tables, buffets and chairs, to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, china dinner and tea sets, silver ware, castors, spoons, forks, liquor chests, liverpool pottery, cane chairs and Bohemian ware.

In the parlors are velvet carpets, 3 rosewood suites, side and wall etageres, corner tables, easy chairs and tabourettes, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, book-cases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, 7-octave, fine engravings.

In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofa couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, 18 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds.

The Auctioneer calls particular attention to the bronzes in this sale, embracing several large figures, as "Clovis" and "Charlemagne," "Shakespeare" and "Milton," "The Shepherd Boy," "Peace and War," "Franklin," "The Prodigal's Return," &c.

Doors open at 8½, and sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, A. M., precisely.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer—Office No. 289 Broadway.
LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DRAWING ROOM SUITES, PIANO-FORTES, STATUARY, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Monday) at the private residence, No. 70 West 36th-st., near 6th-av., commencing at 11 o'clock, consisting of rosewood suites, centre and card tables, elegant English and Cane-seat chairs and lounges, 7-octave piano-forte, steel and cover velvet carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, vases and figures, secretary and bookcase, lady's work table, extension table, buffet, arm-chairs, sofas, rich cut glass decanters, goblets, wines, &c.; solid silver dinner and tea service, French china dinner, tea and coffee sets, table cutlery, tomato, bird stands, commodes, hair-mattresses, feather beds, bisk-ticks, sheets, mirrors, clocks, curtains, &c. Also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
COTTAGE-HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION—JOSEPH HEGEMAN will sell at auction, if not previously sold at private sale, on FRIDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, the two-story brick cottage house and lot on the west side of 4th-av., between 15th and 16th sts. South Brooklyn, 121 feet 9 inches south of the south west corner of 4th-av. and 15th-st.; lot 21 feet 5 inches in width in front, 21 feet 9 inches in the rear, and 83 feet 10½ inches in depth on each side. The house contains nine rooms, with marble mantels in parlors, and is situated in a rapidly improving neighborhood, but one block from the route of the Greenwood cars. For further particulars, inquire of JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, (which have been the regular established days of sale for many years,) or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. A large variety of Bank and Insurance Stocks, also other securities, constantly on hand at private sale. SALE THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK. SEE CATALOGUE.

A large list of securities will be offered.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE MANTELS, &c.—PELLS & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 10, at 11 o'clock, at the Marble Factory of Mr. Peter O'Hara, Court-st., near the City Hall, Brooklyn, the entire stock of marble mantels, comprising Italian ordinary, statuary, Sienna, black and gold, and Portuguese marbles, embracing heavily moulded and sculptured mantels of modern designs.

At 12 o'clock, on the premises.

The stock of marble in slabs, consisting of Franklins, black and gold, Italian marble, Italian ordinary, veined, and statuary, also polished marble. Terms, 90 days, approved indorsed notes. Catalogues three days before sale, when the stock may be examined.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, March 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Carrol place, Bleecker-st., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites covered in rich silk, brocatel and plush, pier glasses and bases, brocatel curtains, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood etageres, teakwood centre table, Chinese, China vases, chandeliers, sideboard, mahogany arm-chairs, china, glass, &c. Bedroom furniture, Mattresses, bedsteads, rosewood dressing bureaus, side tables, wardrobes, Turkey curtains, mahogany and cottage suites, oil cloths, couches and other furniture, kitchen ware, &c.

PEKO & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE, in Brooklyn, by PEKO & COLE, on TUESDAY at 10½ o'clock, in Hampden-st., ninth house from DeKalb av., comprising one suite of rosewood parlor furniture in brocatelle, and two suites mahogany chamber furniture made to order by Brooks. Also, Brussels and tapestry carpets, lace window curtains, hat stand, gas chandeliers, hair mattresses, China and glass ware, and a general assortment of other furniture.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS AFTERNOON—MARCH 7, at 1 o'clock, at No. 309 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., a large assortment of fine rosewood parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and oval mirrors, piano-forte, City maker, gas chandeliers and brackets, also dining-room and kitchen furniture, too numerous to mention. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, March 7, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 486 at d 488 Nassau-st., by order of the Assignee, the stock of a shipwright, including timber, oakum, pitch, tools, iron safe, office furniture, and the unexpired lease of the premises for three years.

AUCTION SALE OF THE TOOLS, MACHINERY AND UNFINISHED STOCK OF A GOLD PENCIL-CASE MANUFACTORY.—Will be sold on MONDAY, March 14, at 10½, at the Gold Pencil Manufactory, No. 72 Spring-st., a complete assortment of the above-named articles, including the tools necessary for manufacturing the celebrated "Lownt's Patent" Pen and Pencil. The unfinished stock comprises a great variety of sizes of guards, points and machines. Also a lot of stone and paste, varied sizes and colors.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.

THE FIRST IMPORTATION EVER RECEIVED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Messrs. DE VENOGE & CO., of Epernay, in France, being desirous of introducing into this country the above famous brand of Champagne, (which is a decided favorite at the best tables both of London and Paris,) and having from a long and extensive business acquaintance with the leading hotels on this continent, peculiar facilities for so doing, I have at their request, consented to accept their agency and receive their consignments. The first consignment has been received per ship *Fairwind*, from Havre, and orders filled for the following leading hotels and champagne dealers, who stamp it with their unqualified approval:

St. Nicholas Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel, Brevoort House, Astor House, Jones House, Howard Hotel, International Hotel, Merchants' Hotel, Western Hotel, Bancroft House, Thorp's Hotel, National Hotel, Washington; Gilmor House, Baltimore; Revere House, Boston; Philadelphia House, New-York; Jno. Keefe, Broadway; H. J. Kerr, Broadway; McPyke, Broadway; Macy & Co., 6th-av.; G. W. Brown, Water-st.; Crook & Duff, *Times* Building, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
CORNER BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST., N. Y.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Osborn's Pure Juice Port Wine.
Cognac Brandies, of the finest brands,
Bourbon Whisky distilled in 1843.
For sale by G. E. MENDUM,
No. 18 Wall-st.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords Gloves, Wristlets, and all other similar goods are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied to these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 205 Broadway, New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

FINANCIAL.

CHOICE CITY INSURANCE STOCKS
For sale in lots to suit purchasers,
By SATTERLEE & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

Small lots of the following desirable investment stocks now on hand, viz.

Eagle Insurance Company.
Washington Insurance Company.
Home Insurance Company.
Nassau Insurance Company.
Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company.
Manhattan Insurance Company.
Merchants' Insurance Company.
Market Insurance Company.
Mercantile Insurance Company.
Metropolitan Insurance Company.
Fireman's Insurance Company.
Ætna Insurance Company.
Brooklyn Insurance Company.
Columbia Insurance Company.
Commonwealth Insurance Company.
Grocers' Insurance Company.
Gebhard Insurance Company.
Goodhue Insurance Company.
Humboldt Insurance Company.
Indemnity Insurance Company.
Lafayette Insurance Company.
Lamar Insurance Company.
Lenox Insurance Company.
Peoples' Insurance Company.
New World Insurance Company.
North River Insurance Company.
United States Insurance Company.
Great Western Marine Insurance Company.
Columbian Marine Insurance Company.
Mercantile Marine Insurance Company.

Also, a line of first-class Bonds, City Railroad Stocks, and other investment securities, on hand and for sale. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers, or at private sale.

Geo. B. SATTERLEE,
H. A. BOSTWICK,
Member of Board of Brokers. } SATTERLEE & CO.
H. TRACY ARNOLD,

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWADEN,

ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
European Shipping and Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the old-established
AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
LANSING, STARR & CO.....Liverpool and London
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO....Havre and Paris,
Will attend to shipping goods and forwarding parcels from either of the above places at reduced rates.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & KNEELAND.)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1859.
PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 8 Hall of Records, until FRIDAY, March 11, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED NINE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 29, 1856.

The said stock will consist of three thousand and ninety-seven shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share. The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any thereon, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed, and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 6 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Feb. 15, 1859.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of March, 1859, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 10th of March and reopened on the 18th.

W. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO., New-York, March 1, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. at the Pacific Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th prox., inclusive. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.

ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
New-York, March 1, 1859.

NEW-YORK SHOT AND LEAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business will be held at the office of Company, No. 57 Beekman-st., New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 10th of March next.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 43 Wall-st., (Bank of New York Building.) New-York, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint six Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Cleveland City Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

$5,000—WANTED—TO EXCHANGE $5,000 8 per cent. Mortgage Bonds, perfectly secured by real estate, for salable goods. Address J. W. M., Box 321 Post-office.

DUBUQUE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS for sale by MORSE & WOLFF,
No. 41 William-st.

$3,500 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Apply to WM. NELSON & SONS, No. 66 South-st.

ERIE COUPONS BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY DE LAUNAY, ISELIN & CLARKE,
No. 63 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A ANNAN'S PATENT SHARPENER FOR KNIVES AND SCISSORS.
STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE,
NO. 67 PINE-STREET.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW-YORK PIN COMPANY offer for sale their Factory and land attached thereto of about one acre, with the machinery, apparatus and tools. Also, all personal property belonging to said Company and now remaining in said factory and in their office. If not sold by private sale on or before Tuesday, the 8th day of March next, it will then be offered for sale by public vendue, on the premises, at 3 o'clock P. M. This Factory is situated at the village of Plainfield, near the property of Mr. Berckman; and has in addition to steam-power, great advantages of water-power, with belting, shafting, &c.; new, complete and ready to be put in immediate operation. Information can be obtained as to terms and other particulars by application to ZACHARIAH WEST, Esq., of Plainfield, N. J., or to JOHN WHITEHEAD, Esq., No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO CONFECTIONERS, BAKERS AND OTHERS.—For sale, a five-years' lease of the large and magnificent confectionery and ice-cream saloon, covering the whole lot of ground No. 241 Grand-st., near the Bowery, together with the stock and fixtures of the same, the good-will of the business, &c. For further information apply on the premises.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
CORNER BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST., N. Y.

$5,000—A SPECIAL PARTNER IS wanted with the above amount in a business that will pay 25 per cent. on the investment. Security for the return of the money will be given on real estate worth over $10,000. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 1,886 Post-office.

A YOUNG BUSINESS MAN OF ACTIVE habits, with from $1,000 to $2,000, wishes to engage in some safe and profitable business, either with or without a partner: responsible parties only attended to. Address JARVIS, Box No. 131 *Times* Office. Agents need not apply.

TO WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELERS.—FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of an established Watch and Jewelry Store, in a good location. Will be sold low. Inquire of P. DURYEE, 215 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A COAL-YARD—UP-TOWN PREferred. Persons answering will please state location, length of lease, rent and lowest cash price for it. Address, for three days, EUGENE, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

TO LET—HOTEL IN THE BOWERY.—THE LARGE building, No. 15 Bowery, occupied as a hotel and restaurant and containing a large number of rooms
LAWRENCE & HORN, No. 67 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 40 WALL-STREET.
MARCH 3, 1859.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there were present:

DANIEL H. ARNOLD,
CHARLES E. BILL,
JOHN J. OISCO,
EDWARD S. CLARK,
JOSEPH B. COLLINS,
LUCIEN D. COMAN,
CLINTON GILBERT,
JACOB HARSEN,
WILSON G. HUNT,
FRANCIS T. LUQUEER,
JAMES MARSH,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
JOSIAH RICH,
ISAAC A. STORM,
WILLIAM TUCKER,
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That this Board of Directors hereby express their disapprobation of the plea which they learn has been interposed under the sanction of the officers of the Company, without action or knowledge on the part of this Board, in a suit in the Superior Court of this City, arising under policies issued on the life of Mrs. Tasker; that, in the judgment of the Directors, such plea is improper, and ought not to have been made; and that the Officers of the Company are hereby instructed to continue the defence in said suit, relying solely on the facts involved in the case.

Resolved, That Counsel be instructed to withdraw the plea of want of interest on the part of the holder of said policies. By order, JOSEPH B. COLLINS,
JOHN EADIE, Secretary. President.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, WARREN DELANO, JR.
LEONARD APPLEBY, HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, JR.,
WM. K. STRONG, JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, JR.,
MOSES TAYLOR, BOWES R. MCILVAINE,
JAMES O. SHELDON, GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
DANIEL PARISH, JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, JR., EDWARD MACOMBER,
DUDLEY B. FULLER, WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES L. VOSS, CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, JR.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVIS & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

THE
GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed to
No. 43 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building.
SAMPSON MOORE,
President.
JAMES G. PLATT,
Secretary.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE—(W. V. WALLACE.)

Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.

It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other piano forte.

It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding-board, like the violin.

"It is the best piano for singing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckardt, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.

Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS
Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, or parlor. Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone is pronounced superior to any other grand piano yet in the market. Several of the most eminent of the musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, H. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st, N. Y.

PIANOS.—HAINES BROTHERS, AT THEIR MANufactory and warerooms, Nos. 326, 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., have constantly on hand a large assortment of their superior Pianos, in which the most modern improvements, and for power, durability and long-standing in tune they are admitted by all to be unsurpassed by any; and with our superior facilities for manufacturing, we flatter ourselves that we can and are making instruments equal to any, and selling them at lower rates than any responsible manufactory in this City. Persons in want of a superior Piano are invited to call and inspect our Pianos and factory; they can then judge for themselves. All our Pianos are fully warranted in every respect. New Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A RICHLY CARVED rosewood 7-octave piano forte and stool for $200; best Broadway makers, and fully warranted; three months in use; rich, brilliant tone, beautifully scalloped keys, round corners and in perfect order, not a spot or blemish. Apply at No. 506 Hudson-st., near St. Luke's Church, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., for three days. N. B.—Has box for shipping.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor-grand and square PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. MELODEONS cheap. New-York Pianos at great bargains. Second-hand Pianos by Gilbert, Chickering, and others, at $50 $75 $100 to $200. Pianos and Melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

ALEXANDER'S, CARHART'S, MASON & Hamlin's and Prince & Co.'s harmoniums and melodeons for sale or for rent at reduced rates. One 4-octave rosewood melodeon for $25. Pianos to rent at low rates. Piano-stools, new style, for $3 50 each. One T. Gilbert piano, in perfect order, for $75. Sheet music and music books at wholesale and retail.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway, (New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 1421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—A LARGE ASsortment at very low prices. Second-hand pianos from $30 to $150. Alexandre organs for churches, and all kinds of musical instruments, pianos and melodeons for rent, and allowed if purchased.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 109 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated piano-fortes at very great bargains. Second-hand piano-fortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE grand diagonal piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted; been used a few months, and worth $500; will be sold very cheap for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

A BRAUTIGAM'S PIANO-FORTE WARrooms, No. 47 Amity-st. New and second-hand instruments are for sale and to let, on most favorable terms.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, BIchle Hoene, Astor-place. An unlimited warranty given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, FULLY guaranteed, at very low prices for cash; also, pianos to let, at No. 385 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
A. E. THOMPSON.

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TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

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DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
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WEST POINT, PRESTON, SWITZERLAND,
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making together, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the
"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

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T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose a stage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
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PRICE REDUCED TO $80.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship ILLINOIS, John McGowan, Commander, will sail on MONDAY, March 7, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., from pier foot of Warren st., North River, connecting at Panama with the steamship Golden Age, Capt. J. T. Watkins.

For passage apply only to L. W. RAYMOND, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.

The steamer NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKHAM, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M. connecting via Panama Railroad with the steamship ORIZABA on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green, basement. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, MARCH 12TH.

THE CELEBRATED A 1 CLIPPER SHIP DAVID CROCKETT, SPENCER, COMMANDER, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East river, foot of Wall st. She made the last passage in 115 days; insures at the lowest rates, and will be dispatched on or before her advertised day. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall street. Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. SCHENCK, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $50.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 34 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KANSAS, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship EUROPA, (leaving Liverpool Feb 19,) probably 7th of March.

Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NORWAY, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Our Riotous Neighbors on Staten Island—Unsuccessful Effort to Cut the Throat of the Hell-Gate Pilot Bill—Two Brooklyn Bills Ready for the Governor to Sign—The Committees Called off from Worrying the Lobby—Governor Morgan Signs a General Tax-Extension Act, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 5, 1859.

At 11 o'clock to-day three several bills were a special order and in the following arrangement:

The bill providing for the punishment of certain offences—meaning the bill to prevent a gunpowder explosion under the new Quarantine buildings on the adjournment of the Legislature.

2. The bill holding Richmond County responsible for the property destroyed in their three bonfires of State buildings.

3. The Quarantine bill.

Now the lobby is very anxious for the passage of the last-named bill, but not very particular about the two first. By keeping the removal question behind and under, the lobby is unwittingly made to lend its aid to the disposition either favorably or unfavorably of the first, for the stealing can't begin until No. 3 is reached. So the fight was entirely on No. 1. The House was very thin, but almost every Democrat was in his seat. The question was on the substitute offered by Mr. MORRIS, which simply made the act general instead of applying it only to Staten Island. Mr. CHRISTIE offered an amendment to the substitute putting in "may" wherever it reads "shall" and otherwise watering it, and admitted that with these amendments the act would not be so very objectionable. Mr. BINGHAM, of Rensselaer, opposed both the substitute and the original as unconstitutional and contrary to the spirit of the Common Law. Mr. CONKLING narrated the facts in the case that made the law necessary, and showed that it was not at variance with the Common Law. Mr. MORRIS showed that it did not conflict with the Constitution. The question being taken on Mr. CHRISTIE's amendment it was carried by 40 to 39. Among the 40 were all the Democrats, two Republicans, who alleged afterward that they thought they were voting for the substitute in preference to the original bill, three who thought the amendments would improve the substitute, but bound to vote the substitute down when it came before the House, and several others who, to construe it charitably, thought this the only way to get Democratic votes for their local and pet projects. Not wishing to risk it in so thin a house however, the motion of a friend of the bill to report progress now prevailed, and the three were made the special order for Tuesday evening next.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER called up, to kill, the tabled reconsideration of the Hell Gate Pilot bill, but he was not strong enough, and the bill still lies on the table. The Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association and the new Utrecht Fishery bills had their third reading. The first-named has been so amended as to prevent boys under 16 years of age from voting at the elections, and to require membership for 60 days previous to an election to render members eligible to vote. Hence it has to go to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. POND reported against changing the Commissioners' Map of Brooklyn. The report was agreed to. So dies one of the largest of Mr. LITCHFIELD's projects—extending Clinton-avenue, laying out a park on the South Brooklyn Canal Flats, issuing city bonds to pay for it, &c., &c. Mr. PAYNE reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Union Dime Savings Bank of the City of New-York.

Another bill extending the time for the collection of taxes was passed, and, immediately on its heel, Mr. BLISS, Private Secretary of the Governor, handed in the following communication:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 3, 1859.

To the Assembly:

I have this day approved the bill entitled "An act to extend the time for the collection of taxes." Although this is a general bill, extending the time equally throughout the State, I have signed it with great reluctance, and only for the reason that many of the Assessors, Supervisors and Collectors seem to have presumed that an extension of time for collecting the taxes would be granted by the Legislature as a matter of course, and have therefore allowed the legal time to expire without doing so. There cannot be the same excuse hereafter; and it is my intention to refuse my assent to any bill of similar purport that may be presented to me next year.

E. D. MORGAN.

Mr CONKLING introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes relating to the fees of the Sheriff of the County of New-York, limiting the fees for summoning a jury to 13 cents.

The Senate last evening finally got rid of their incubi—the Lobby Investigation Committees. No. 2 was said to have finished up its work, and to have found nothing. On the debate, Mr. SPINOLA spoke for discharging the Committee, but on the vote he went with Mr. O. B. WHEELER. The vote was carried—ayes 24, noes 2. Late at night the vote was then taken on discharging the Committee on Public Buildings from the further consideration of so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the lobby, and carried—ayes 16, noes 11—as follows:

AYES—Messrs. AMES, Brandreth, Darling, Foote, Halted, Hubbell, Johnson, Loveland, Mandeville, Noxon, Presser, Schell, Smith, W. A. Wheeler, J. A. Willard, Williams—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Boardman, Burhans, Diven, Mather, Paterson, Pratt, Scott, Spinola, Truman, O. B. Wheeler, John D. Willard—11.

Mr. SPINOLA spent some time last evening and more to-day reading his Minority Police Report, after finishing which, it was ordered printed.

To-day the Senate sent the State Tax Assessment bill to a Select Committee. Favorable reports were rendered on the bills to amend the charter of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company; relative to the duties of Assistant Clerks of the Police Courts of New-York City; relative to the service of civil process on persons imprisoned in the State Prison, and to protect their civil rights, and to limit the responsibility of publishers, news venders and dealers in periodical literature.

The Prize-fighting bill, with the Assembly's amendments, was repassed, and only needs now the Governor's name to it to be a law of the land. The following Notaries Public for Westchester county have been announced as confirmed: Gilbert T. Davis, of Tarrytown; Henry T. Hunter, John J. Clasp, of White Plains; George W. Smith, of Port Chester; Odle Close, of Croton Falls.

After last evening's adjournment there was quite a general reunion of members at the residence, on Arbor Hill, of Thomas W. ALCOTT, Esq., where most of the State officers, and other distinguished strangers and citizens, were invited to meet Professor MITCHEL. The occasion was a very agreeable one, and the hospitality of the host most distinguished.

It has been a hard week. The variable weather has damaged the health of many members, and the bad ventilation of the Assembly Chamber, which never permits it to become comfortably warm at the circumference without smothering those at the centre, has keeled up the balance. It would be very agreeable to haul off for repairs. But the end of the session creeps on rapidly, and, beginning at 10 A. M. of Monday next, the sessions will probably be kept up night and day till the hundred days are over—Sundays only excepted. Hurrah for the Fourth Commandment. But for its in erposition of a Sabbath, legislation would blow one continuous gale, and the State go under.

GLAUCUS.

Legislative Reports on the Lobby Investigation.

In the State Senate, March 4, Messrs. AMES and WHEELER, from the Standing Committee on Public Buildings, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Lobby, severally made reports. Mr. WHEELER, Chairman of the Committee, gives a narrative of the steps in the progress of the investigation, but protests against rendering a partial report. The Committee has been deterred in the performance of its duties by the necessary absence of one or more members, and by order of the Senate the investigation was confined to the Albany Bridge case. Certain witnesses were subpœnaed, but cannot be found; among others, Mr. DAVISON, who has been seen in this city, but upon whom the Sergeant-at-Arms has failed to serve the notice. Other witnesses were called, but had left the country. Mr. WHEELER, however, states that in spite of all thes discouraging circumstances, sufficient facts have been elicited to prove, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that pecuniary inducements were offered to the members and officers of the Legislature to procure the passage of the Albany Bridge bill. The report concludes:

"The Chairman of the Committee is in possession of written and verbal information sufficient to establish that fact in his own belief. It remains only for the Senate to determine whether authentic evidence shall be had, which will prevent the recurrence of similar corruption."

The report submitted by Mr. AMES makes less complaint than Mr. WHEELER's, and gives an epitome of the evidence. Mr E. CORNING, Jr., testified that he had no knowledge of any pecuniary influences brought to bear upon the Legislature to procure the passage of the Albany Bridge bill. Mr. FRINK, of Albany, testified that in October, 1857, he had a conversation with a member of the Legislature of that year in a law office at White Plains, in the County of Westchester, in relation to the passage of the law before referred to, in which that member stated to him "that he hadn't got all the money that was promised to him for voting for that law."

This witness subsequently gave the name of E. G. SUTHERLAND, of Westchester, as the member in question.

The examination of several other witnesses, among the number Messrs. BRIGHAM and CASSEZ, threw no light whatever on the subject.

On the 3d inst. a telegram was received by the Committee from Mr. SUTHERLAND, pronouncing the statement of Mr. FRINK to be false, and saying that he would be in attendance before the Committee on the 4th inst.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Saturday, March 5.

Mr. HALSTED reported favorably the bill to increase the salaries of Assistant Clerks of the Police Courts in New-York.

Mr. DIVEN reported a bill to limit the responsibility of publishers, newsvenders and dealers in periodical literature for the consideration of the Senate.

Several bills of no general interest were passed.

Mr. HUBBELL moved to recommit the bill for the relief of the State Inebriate Asylum, with instructions to amend by inserting a clause that all expenses of executing the Excise law shall be paid before any per centage is assessed upon the receipts for the support of the Asylum.

The report presented by Senator SPINOLA last night, on the Metropolitan Police, was taken from the table and read through by order of the Senate.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Saturday, March 5.

The bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes, all over the State, to the first Monday in April, passed. The bill has already passed the Senate.

The bill to alter the Commissioners' Map of Brooklyn, was reported adversely. Report agreed to.

The bill to authorize the indictment of the Staten Island rioters in New-York or Kings County, was taken up as the special order.

The Staten Island Rioters bill was debated by Mr. CHRISTIE and Mr. BINGHAM, against the bill, and by Mr. SPENCER and Mr. CONKLING for the original bill.

Mr. MORRIS withdrew his substitute, making the law general over the State, and it was renewed by Mr. CHRISTIE.

Progress was then reported, and the bill made the special order for Tuesday.

Mr. WOODRUFF gave notice of a bill to repeal all the charters relating to the City of New-York, down to 1830, and revive the charter of that year.

The bills to incorporate the Brooklyn Mercantile Library, and New-Utrecht fisheries, were passed.

ASSEMBLY BILLS.

THE CITY COURTS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. MEEKS introduces a bill abolishing the offices of Recorder and City Judge in New-York, and provides that until the next general election the present Judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall alternately hold the Courts of General Sessions, and shall be paid additional compensation therefor. At the next general election three additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas are to be elected, and the Judges so elected, together with the present Judges, shall alternately hold a Court of General Sessions, at the time and place now provided by law, and perform the duties and possess all the powers of the Recorder and City Judge.

ANOTHER CITY REVOLUTION.

Mr. S. S. CHILDS introduces a bill to amend the Charter of the City of New-York. The Comptroller is to be elected as now for four years, and all other heads of departments to be appointed by and hold office during the pleasure of the Mayor. It gives the heads of departments power to appoint and remove deputies, chiefs of bureaus, and all clerks. The Chamberlain is to be appointed and removed by the Mayor with the consent of the Aldermen. Leaves in the Comptroller's department a Deputy Comptroller, and creates the bureau of taxes in that department. The Comptroller is to appoint three commissioners of taxes and assessments, fifteen deputies, a surveyor, and such number of other officers as shall be decided requisite. Leaves the Receiver of Taxes a bureau under the Comptroller. Creates under the same officer a bureau of collector of assessments, consisting of a collector, four deputies, two book-keepers, two clerks and two messengers. The collector is to receive $3,000 salary; the deputies $2,500, and the clerks $1,200 each. Places also under the Comptroller bureaus of Clerk of Arrears and Collector of City Revenue. Places the bureau of Supplies under the Comptroller; the bureau of Markets, giving all the appointments of Inspectors and Sealers of Weights to that officer; the Chamberlain's bureau, and the Auditing bureau. The Street Department is separated from that of Supplies, and is put under the Comptroller with all its power and patronage. No bid is to be received from, or contract awarded, to any person in arrears to the Corporation, on debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or, otherwise, to this City. The Mayor, Comptroller, and appropriate heads of departments are to constitute a Board for the confirmation of all contracts and assessments relating thereto.

Bold Forgery in Petersburg, Va.—Escape of the Forger.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PETERSBURG, Va., Thursday, March 3, 1859.

A great excitement has been created in this usually quiet town by the discovery of a successful forgery, the victims being the firm of ENDERS, SUTTON & Co., brokers, of Richmond, through the house of PAUL & HINTON, of this City. The forger obtained $4,100 by a skillful imitation of the signature of the firm, and has escaped with his booty. The circumstances of the case are somewhat peculiar. The forger, whose real name is unknown, but who passed under the names of Osborn and Freeman, arrived in this City about a month since. On the 9th of February he called at the office of PAUL & HINTON, brokers, where he displayed large sums of money, in bills of banks in South Carolina, Tennessee and Louisiana, which, being uncurrent, he wished to exchange. On his first visit, $500 were exchanged, a check being handed him by the firm. The check was afterwards certified by the Cashier of the Exchange Bank, and was subsequently paid. The forger was soon afterwards seen in company with another party, and the two entered their names at the Bolingbroke Hotel as J. B. CARLE and WM. H. THOMPSON. On a second visit to the office of PAUL & HINTON, the forger showed a note for $500 on a New Orleans bank, and over $3,000 in bills on Charleston banks. A clerk examined the bills with some care, and sent the $500 note to the bank, where it was pronounced genuine. Suspicion was excited that these bills might be a part of those stolen, a short time previously, in Alabama, from Adams' Express, but no proof could be obtained.

The day following he appeared at the office of ENDERS, SUTTON & Co., in Richmond, where he received the cash for his check. A week ago last Wednesday, this same man stood for the third time before Messrs. PAUL & HINTON, where he obtained another check for $3,900, under like circumstances. Again he went to Richmond in a one-horse carriage, hired at a livery stable, and driven by a boy, of whom he asked several strange questions. The boy states that he carried with him a check book, and that when they reached the end of the long bridge crossing the James River, he jumped out of the buggy, and ran down an alley as though he were in a hurry. He had already said something to the boy about anxiety to get to the bank. On the next day he got this check for $3,900 cashed at the same broker's that paid the preceding ones.

On Saturday last he presented another check for $4,100, payable like the others to "Currency," and signed PAUL & HINTON, for WHITE ATTY, and "certified" by the paying teller of the Exchange Bank in Petersburg, to the same brokers, Messrs ENDERS, SUTTON & Co., who promptly cashed it. That check was a forgery. After paying it, the brokers deposited it to their own credit in the Farmers' Bank, and on Tuesday it was forwarded to the branch of the Farmers' Bank in Petersburg, for collection. Thence it went to the Exchange Bank, where the full amount was paid on it. It was so perfect an imitation of signatures all through that the bank officers never suspected anything wrong. The whole scheme had worked successfully. The shrewd operator had obtained tellers signatures, the entire confidence of the Richmond brokers, also checks similar to those used by PAUL & HINTON, and while using their checks made himself so familiar with their signature as to skillfully imitate it. The Exchange Bank on discovering the forgery, returned the check to the Farmers' Bank before it closed, and thus saved themselves from loss, the latter returned it to Richmond, where the loss falls on the brokers, ENDERS, SUTTON & Co. It is supposed that this forger is the one whose exploits created such a sensation in New-Orleans, in January. His skill there reaped about $4,000 in a few days, and no clue whatever has been obtained of the rogue. Possibly the adventurer may find his way to New-York and open business.

SYCAMORE.

Developments in Another Divorce Case.

A HUSBAND BRINGING HIS WIFE TO REASON BY HEAVY BLOWS.

Among the numerous divorce cases pending before the Pittsburg Court is that of MRS. MARY WHITE against her husband, JOHN E. WHITE. The wife prays for a divorce on the ground of inhuman treatment. She complains, not simply of ebullitions of temper, but of blows and kicks, and sundry other severe measures, which have left her black and blue. The testimony of one C. S. Eyster, a gentlemen who seems to have been on intimate terms with the family, sets forth a condition of things very discreditable to the husband.

Mr. Eyster swears that he was living in White's house in the Fall of 1856; that one evening he went home at eleven o'clock and found Mrs. White in an attitude of dejection, sobbing bitterly; he asked her what was the matter, and she said her husband had beaten her. Witness added: On the right side of the face there was a very large blue mark: her hair was very much disheveled, and one arm covered with marks from the elbow down; after I had been in the room a few minutes she asked where White was; she asked me to tell him to come in; I did so; he refused to come; I told him this was a terrible piece of work; he said he had done nothing to her—that she got out of bed and sprung at him, and fell against the clothes-press. I then went in, and soon after sent out for him again. He then came in, got down over her, as she was upon the floor, and begged and prayed to her and to God to forgive, and he would never raise a hand against her again. One of her exclamations was, "Oh! my God! my God! how much must I suffer. John, to soften your heart." I left the room then. I wished to send for the doctor, but she would not let me, as she had forgiven him. One or two days after the separation. I was staying at Beltler's Hotel, and White came there; he was distressed at his wife having left him, and I felt as though I had lost a good home myself. I said, "You know, Mr. White, it is all your own fault; it was your abuse and violence that caused the trouble;" he said he knew that—that he was a bad man; that it was his nature and disposition—he was a bad man, but he could not help it; he had often regretted it, and prayed to God to make him a better man. He blamed me, because the family thought more of me than they did of him. I told him I could not help it—it was his own fault. I had always treated the children kindly, and he had, on the contrary, always been rough and abusive with them, and it was not to be expected that they could have the same affection for him. White lived in East Liberty about eight months. I was there most of that time. Sometimes White was a very kind man, but he was generally very abusive to his wife and family. He would sometimes be two or three days in the house, without speaking to any one except the servants and myself. He had no control of his temper. I told him if he had any objection to me, he should have told me long ago, and I would have left like a gentleman; I went there at his own request.

Wm. Clark, night clerk at the Stacy House, Zanesville, Ohio, testified to threats made by White against his wife, while she was stopping at the hotel, in December last, having left her home for alleged ill-treatment. Dr. Gross, of East Liberty, testified as to the extent of Mrs. W.'s injuries when she was abused by Mr. W. in September, 1856.

The case for the libelant was then closed, and Mr. Miller opened for the respondent, stating he would show such a state of facts in this case as would indicate that all the ill-treatment towards Mrs. W. (although he would not palliate it) was brought upon her by her own misconduct; and, unless the libellant's own skirts were clear of offence when she came into Court, she could not hope to obtain a verdict of divorce at the hands of the Jury. The gentleman made a forcible appeal to the Jury to weigh the matter carefully, before another divorce without a cause should be added to the long list now on record.

Mr. Hampton, for respondent, offered a witness—Mrs. Black—to prove adultery on the part of the wife, for the purpose of showing that she is not the innocent, injured party, who, under the law, can obtain a divorce from the Jury. Mr. Marshall, for libelant, objected, on the ground that the offer was no answer to the proof of violence, to which point they had confined themselves. Counsel on both sides made eloquent speeches on the subject, this being the great turning point in the case, and on which it in a great measure rests. The Court will give a decision to-day.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—A certain cure for those settled coughs and colds so prevalent this season. Take a dose of Pills and rub the Ointment over chest and throat, and you will feel relieved at once.

[Advertisement.]

1,000 SMALL PACKAGES OF EXTRA MACKEREL.

500 BOXES EXTRA FINE CHEESE FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST RATES, BY GEO. C. PARKER & BROTHER, NO. 259 WASHINGTON STREET.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 5.

$5,000	United St. 5s, '74	103¾	50	Erie Railroad	11¾
5,000	Ill. Can. Bs. '60	101	50	do	b30 11¾
4,500	Indiana St. 5s	80¾	50	do	s30 11¾
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	80¾	300	do	11¾
3,000	Virginia 6s	96¾	150	do	11¾
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	85¾	100	do	11¾
10,000	do	85¾	300	Har. R.R. Pref	b60 39¾
2,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	92	300	do	b30 39¾
1,000	E.R.R. Con. bs '71	37	100	do	s60 39¾
5,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	74¾	500	do	c 39¾
5,000	do	b30 74¾	300	Ga. & Chi. R.R.	s30 71
7,000	Hud. Riv. R. bs.	70	50	do	b60 71¾
5,000	La C. & M. L. G. bs.	21	300	do	71¾
7,000	do	21¾	150	do	71¾
5,000	do	b30 21¾	150	Hudson Riv. R.R.	32¾
5,000	do	b30 21¾	300	Harlem Railroad	12¾
10,000	do	21¾	500	Reading R. R.	s30 49¾
1,000	Mich. S. 2d m. bs.	63¾	500	do	49¾
3,000	Han. & St. J. R. bs.	73	100	do	s10 49¾
14	Bank of North Am.	110	200	do	b30 49¾
34	Continental Bank	106¾	500	do	s30 49¾
12	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	98¾	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	53¾
100	P. M. S. Co.	b60 77¾	120	do	53
350	do	s60 76	50	do	s30 53
50	do	76	100	do	b30 53¼
50	do	b10 76	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	49¾
10	do	76¾	375	do	b30 49¾
100	do	b60 76¾	50	do	b3 49¾
5	do	76¾	100	Cleve. & P. R. R.	8
10	do	76¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b60 29¾
630	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	62¾
650	do	s10 81¾	100	do	b60 62¾
600	do	s10 81	50	do	b60 63¼
100	do	b3 81¾	645	do	62¾
150	Panama R. R.	117¾	500	do	s10 63
6	Cleve. C. & C. R.R.	92½	200	do	b30 62½

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 5s, '74	103¾	150	Hud. Riv. R.R.	32¾
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	85¾	200	Mich. Cen. R. R.	52¾
11,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	90	50	do	s60 52¾
200	Cumb. Pref	b60 24¾	150	Panama R. R.	s30 117½
170	do	24¾	100	N. J. R. R. Scrip	180
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 75¾	110	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk	b60 49
200	do	76	50	do	s60 48¾
50	do	s60 75	100	do	48¾
100	Cary Imp. Co.	6¾	200	do	48¾
50	Erie Railroad	11	100	do	b60 48¾
225	do	10¾	10	do	49
350	do	10¾	50	do	b3 48¾
50	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	b3 81	150	do	b10 48¾
100	do	s10 80¾	50	Ill. Cent. R. R.	b30 69¾
750	do	80¾	50	do	s30 69
200	do	s30 80¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	b60 71
100	do	b10 80¾	300	Chic. & Rock Is. R.	61¾
100	do	b3 81	200	Mil. & Mis. R. R.	b60 12¾
200	Har. R. R. Pref.	39¾	50	do	12¾
100	do	s60 39¾			

MONDAY, March 7—A. M.

The Cunard steamer *Jura* arrived at this port from Liverpool, yesterday morning, with dates to Friday, Feb. 18, but with no London papers later than by the *City of Washington*. The mail steamer *Europa* was to leave next day for New-York, and her advices should be here in season for the present issue of our paper. We have market accounts by the *Jura* to the 17th from London and 18th from Liverpool. The English Funds were steady, and the political news rather quieting. Consols 95¼@⅜. The Railways were ¼@½ ℔ cent. better. The French Funds were ½ ℔ cent. higher, though closing tame at 67.90 for the 3 ℔ cent. *Rente*. The Cotton market is reported very firm at the advance of ⅛d. reported by the previous arrival. Sales on 17th, 12,000 bales, and in five days since last weekly report, 66,000 bales, of which 53,900 American, and embracing 18,000 on speculation and for export. The Liverpool *Mercury* remarks that all the import markets show a degree of firmness quite incompatible with the belief in the imminence of war. The export demand for Gold was light, and most of the fresh arrivals were going into the Bank of England. The telegraphic accounts from India report that freights had slightly improved after a long period of depression. There was a slight decline in some kinds of manufactured goods, and Cotton and Oil seeds are somewhat lower. A letter from London, dated Thursday afternoon, Feb. 17, reports:

"Consols opened to-day at 95¼@95¾ for money, and at 95¼@95⅝ for the account. This is a shade better than the closing prices of yesterday. The depression of yesterday arose from a rumored intention of the French Government to contract a large loan; but this rumor is not confirmed. In the present state of public opinion such a loan could only be negotiated upon very unfavorable terms, and certainly no part of it would be taken up in England. The Austrian loan is at a discount of 1 ℔ cent., notwithstanding the very large rate of interest offered by that Government. The fact is, that the English people are fully determined not to render any assistance either in oppressing the Italians or in creating a European war under pretence of freeing them from oppression."

The most notable feature in the dealings of the Stock Exchange the past week is the advance of 1 ℔ cent. in the new Federal Loan, which took place principally on Friday and Saturday, after the result of the legislation of Congress on the subject of the finances of the Government was made known. On Saturday private calls to the amount of $300,000 at 103⅜ and $50,000 at 103¾ ℔ cent. took place, and the Stock closed 103⅜@103¾ ℔ cent. The disposition to sell the Treasury Bills which mature through the Spring and Summer at a slight fraction below par, passed off with the adjournment of Congress; ample provision being made to pay off at maturity and to renew the issue of all these Bills, if necessary, before the meeting of the next Congress. The extension of the act of December, 1857, is to the 30th June, 1860, and there is little question from the present look of the Money Market, and the promptness with which the Government, at the instance of the Secretary, has provided for the Bills now maturing, that the Department will be able to renew for another year at 4½@5 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. Of the original issue $4,100,000 has heretofore been received in this City, through the agency of Mr. CISCO, the Sub-Treasurer, at 4½ ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and the circumstances of the market being essentially the same, that officer will have no difficulty in making up his lists of takers, whenever the money is required by the Secretary. At present the outstanding issue is within about $2,500,000 of the authorized total of $20,000,000, and to this extent only will any *new* requisition be made upon the Money Market. The other $17,500,000 in Treasury Bills are already placed in Bank, and in the Trust and Savings offices in this City. We make this explanation because a different interpretation of the effect of the Act of Congress has been assumed in some quarters. The outside sum authorized by the original and extended Act is:

Treasury Bills of 1858, bearing from 3 to 5 ℔ cent.	$20,000,000
Less redeemed	6,600,000
Leaving	$13,400,000
Reissued at 4½ ℔ cent.	4,100,000
Leaving outstanding	$17,500,000

The improvement in Government Stock and in Treasury Bills, growing out of the adjournment of Congress and the increasing evidences of a return to the lowest rates of interest of last season, has extended, in some measure, to State Stocks, although the principal dealings were adversely influenced by the freedom with which Missouris were offered some days ago on sellers' options. In Railway Bonds, Illinois Centrals have improved 1 ℔ cent. New-York Centrals are firm and scarce. Erie are higher by 5 ℔ cent. for the fourth mortgage, and bids for the Convertibles and Sinking Funds improved at the close, while the Shares are lower than at any time since the month succeeding the panic of 1857. The following table marks the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S	102¾@103½
New-York Central	79¾@81¼@80¾
New-York and Erie	13@10¾
Reading	49¾@49½
Rock Island	62@62¾@61¼@62
Michigan Southern	18¾@18¾
Michigan Southern preferred	47@49½@48@48¾
Michigan Central	51¾@53@52½
Toledo	29¾@29¼
Galena	69¾@71¾@71
Illinois Central	69@70@69¼
Pacific Mail	116¾@117¾
Panama	78@75@77¾@76
Missouris	85¼@86½@85½
Virginias	90¾@96¾
Tennessees	89¾@90¾
Illinois Central Bonds	86⅞@90
California Sevens	84@84
Hudson River	32¾@33@32¼
Harlem Preferred	39¾@40¼@39¼
Cumberland Coal	24½@23¾@24¼

The Board of Brokers is pretty equally divided in numbers between the *Bull* and *Bear* accounts, though the most prominent jobbers are evidently operating for the rise. The changes in the Share market during the week, it will be noticed, are in the main in this direction, the principal activity being in New-York Central, Galena, Rock Island and Southern Preferred. On Saturday the opposition made to the firmness of the market was very persistent, though only to a partial extent successful. There was a dull tone at the close in the afternoon, at a concession of ¼@⅜ cent. on the leading speculatives from the sales of the morning. The shares of the Panama Company improved 1 ℔ cent., while the fluctuations in Pacific Mail were finally against the stock, as compared with Saturday week. The mail contract with the Government goes on until the 1st of October, and the pay is appropriated to that period, at the old rate of compensation, after which it will be in the discretion of the Postmaster-General to extend the contract, temporarily, another year, as he did once before, under the authority of the act of Congress of 1858. The contracts with the Panama Road and the Tehuantepec Transit are included in the same provisions.

The Foreign Trade of the past week at the port of New-York was large and active, in the business of importation, and also in remittances to Europe, two favorite packets, the *Africa* on Wednesday, and the *Fulton* on Saturday, sailing direct. The Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $5,354,340, as against $2,557,939 the same week last season. The Dry Goods movement preponderates largely over the General Merchandise, though in regard to this branch of the trade, we understand, through an officer in the Treasury Department, that fully three-fourths the goods for the whole country are coming this season to New-York. The proportion before the crisis varied from 65 to 67 ℔ cent. only. There is little question that the effect of the temporary revulsion of 1857 was to concentrate a larger volume of Imports and of Money capital (or deposits,) and of the Domestic Goods business of the country at New York than ever before in proportion to the other Seaboard cities. Our neighbors of Boston may disguise the fact as they may, but New-York is now *the* great distributing market for the manufactured goods of New-England, including the fabrics of Lowell and Lawrence; and it may also be mentioned that this applies as well to the export of Cotton Goods to the East Indies as to the sales making this season to the South and West. The officer of the Department referred to, who has recently passed from Washington to Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston, and back to New-York, on a tour of observation, is satisfied, we understand, that New-York, as the chief importing city, must furnish this year *about seventy-five per cent.* of the whole Customs Revenue—the increase of Dutiable Merchandise over last year being principally at this port. Of the free articles of staple consumption, Baltimore is taking a larger portion than usual of Rio Coffee for distribution to the Southwest. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York last week amounts to $959,917, as against $811,944 the same week last season. The export of Specie, principally in California Gold, of which $1,297,000 was delivered here on Monday last, amounts to $1,427,556. The export the same week last year was $297,897. The Domestic Exchanges continue against Boston and some other of the near cities, and the expresses have brought in Specie, during the week, to the value, probably, of half a million of dollars. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, stood $7,145,928, against $7,193,829 at the close of the previous week. Of the Customs of the week, $222,853 were paid in Treasury Bills. The probability is, that the Bank Averages to be made up this afternoon will show a further moderate increase of Specie. The last average was $26,470,171. The impression obtains on the Street that the Bank line of Discounts may again be involuntarily reduced, owing to the comparative scarcity of prime mercantile bills, and the indisposition of some of the leading Banks to compete at the low rates of interest to which the market for Money has again receded. The whole range of Discounts is from 5 to 7 ℔ cent., and Demand loans from 4 to 5 ℔ cent. More business at than above 4 ℔ cent. on Saturday. The Exchange rule firm on Paris and steady on England, and at full rates, but at the close of the week there were more Commercial bills making against Cotton which moves with renewed freedom. The sales here on Saturday reaching 8,500 bales, and 66,000 for the week at New-Orleans.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published in summary form, by months, a few days since, the Import entries for eight months of the current fiscal year to Feb. 28, were $127,729,000; Add week in March, 5,354,310; Total to date, $133,083,340; Against same time in 1858, 121,475,939; Increase to date, $11,607,401.

The same tables make the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from July 1 to Feb. 28, $35,815,000; Add week in March, 959,917; Total to date, $36,774,917; Against same time 1858, 43,054,944; Decrease to date, $6,280,027.

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York from July 1 to Feb. 28, $18,315,000; Add week in March, 1,427,556; Total to date, $19,742,556; Against same time 1858, 30,751,897; Decrease to date, $11,009,341.

The *Miner's Journal* of Saturday reports of the Coal trade:

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 19,986 against 19,157 tons for the corresponding week last year. The trade sums up for the week as follows:

	1858 Week.	1858 Total.	1859 Week.	1859 Total.
Reading Railroad	19,157	248,972	19,867	324,937
Lehigh Valley Railroad	6,831	82,701	12,123	116,915
Scranton, South	4,561	47,849	8,211	68,636
Scranton, North	2,120	13,411	1,325	16,512

Messrs. SATTERLEE & Co., No. 49 Exchange-place, offer a list of desirable Insurance Stocks at private sale to-day, comprising Eagle, Home, Washington, Manhattan and other choice stocks, as will be seen by reference to our advertising page.

A gentleman connected with one of the leading Coal Companies returned on Friday from a tour of business and observation through the New-England States. He reports the manufacturing establishments all alive again, and most of them, and in many cases, running full time, on orders in advance of production. The same information had reached us through other channels, and the general prosperity of the mills and factories of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, is confirmed by the improved local traffic upon their railways, and by the continued heavy purchases of Cotton in this market, and contracts in advance for Wool at the West.

The business on the Hudson River in February was as follows:

February, 1859	$190,588 93
February, 1858	163 837 27
Increase	$26,751 67

The earnings of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road, for February, were as follows:

February, 1859	$38,299 18
February, 1856	31 488 78
Increase	$6,810 40

The Albany *Evening Journal* announces the following Banks to be depositories of the Canal moneys for the ensuing season:

New-York—Atlantic, Marine, and Shoe and Leather Banks. Albany—Bank of the Capitol, Albany Exchange and Merchants' Banks. West Troy—Commercial, State, Troy City, Union, Manufacturers', Merchants' and Mechanics', and Mutual Banks. Schenectady—Schenectady Bank. Fultonville—Mohawk River Bank. Little Falls—Herkimer County Bank. Utica—Utica City, Oneida, and Oneida County Banks. Rome—Rome Exchange, Bank of Rome, and Stanwix Banks. Syracuse—Burnet, Syracuse City, and Merchants' Banks. Jordan—Auburn Exchange Bank. Montezuma—Auburn City Bank. Lyons—Lyons Bank. Palmyra—Cuyler's Bank. Rochester—Commercial, Farmers' and Mechanics', Flour City, and Monroe County Banks. Brockport—Brockport Exchange Bank. Albion—Bank of Albion. Medina—Medina Bank. Lockport—Exchange and Niagara County Banks. Tonawanda and Buffalo—Bank of Attica. Clinton White's, Farmers' and Mechanics', Genesee, Buffalo, Marine Bank Buffalo, New-York and Erie, and International Banks. Waterford—Saratoga County Bank. Fort Edward—Bank of Fort Edward, and Farmers' Bank, Washington County. Whitehall—Bank of Whitehall and Commercial Bank. Salina—Salt Springs Bank. Phœnix—Oswego River and Citizens' Bank, Fulton. Oswego—Oswego City, Lake Ontario, and Marine Banks. Seneca Falls—Seneca County Bank. Geneva—Bank of Geneva. Ithaca—Tompkins County Bank. Havana—Steu